YOUR PRINTING
Can not be done any better, and not quite so well anywhere else hereabouts. Our type and machinery is complete and The Review prices are right

THE REVIEW

Classified Ads.
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VOL. 3 COURTENAY, B. C., THURSDAY JANUARY 7, 1915 NO. 6

Important Auction Sale

Hardy & Biscoe will sell by Auction for J. C. Judd, who is leaving to rejoin his regiment, on

Tuesday, January the 12th, 1915

The whole of the Household Furniture, Piano, Horse and Buggy, Chickens, Etc., also the Dwelling House with 10 acres of Land and 2 Building Lots on the beach, all situate at Royston. The whole of the above will be sold without any reserve whatever

Full particulars later

HARDY & BISCOE
Real Estate and Auctioneers COURTENAY

We Have Our New Goods For

Xmas. and New Year Gifts

Sterling Cigarette Cases, Gents Tie Pins, Ebony Brushes and Mirrors, Butter Dishes, Etc., Etc. Come and inspect

CHAS. SIMMS, The Courtenay Jewelery Store

SHEPHERD & HORNBY

Where everybody goes for choice Candies, Cigars, Tobacco, Fruit, Vegetables, Groceries, Etc.

ONLY BEST QUALITY GOODS HANDLED

Phone 40 Courtenay

H. D. Forde W. A. W. Hames

FORDE & HAMES

Real Estate and Insurance

Phone 57 COURTENAY

COMOX

St. Peter's Church of England presented a most seasonable appearance for the Christmas festival, being decorated with evergreens and holly, while suitable mottos adorned the walls, the one at the east end carried out in gold letters on crimson velvet, Emmanuel, and also the text under the west window, God with us, were most effective, the two composing the Vicar's text for Christmas morning. The services were well attended, and the carols on Sunday evening greatly appreciated, and were taken up by the member's of the congregation. Mrs, Sutton presided at the organ in a most efficient manner and very great credit is due to her for the way in which she carried out the Choral Services. The beautiful flowers for the altar, composed of lillies, white geraniums and Chrysanthemums, were the gift of Dr. Beadnell. A special service was held at the wireless station at 3 o'clock, when a large crowd assembled, and the vicar, the Rev. Franklin Watson officiated.

Misses Wilson and Wright returned from Vanaouver on Sundays boat.

Mrs. Capt. Norden returned from Powell River, where she had been celebrating Christmas.

The funeral of the late John Duncras, who died very suddenly of hemmorhage of the lungs, on Tnesday last, took place from the Sisters of St. Joseph's hospital, on Friday last to the R. C. cemetery, Rev. Father Mertons officiating.

LOCAL LINES

Robt. Duncan left for McGil college on Sunday.

Miss Bessie Woods returned to Normal school at Vancouver on Sunday's boat.

John Duncan and George Millard left on Sunday's boat for King Edward High school.

Mr. Gordon P. Thompson returned last week from a holiday spent at Vancouver and Victoria.

Miss Ida Carroll left on Sunday for Union Bay, where she will relieve Miss Mildred Smith, teacher, at that place for a week.

Mr G. Frank, of the reserve, had a slight stroke one day last week, being unconscious for nearly seven hours.

Returing officer Ellis left on Wednesday morning for Victoria on election business. He intends returning on Friday evening.

Mr. D. Kilpatrick is calling a public meeting on Tuesday evening next, at which he will express his views on the matters relating to the forthcoming election, and the welfare of the city. All other candidates for civic honors are invited to be present.

Notice:—The annual meeting of the Little River Poultry Association will be held Jan. 9, at 8 p. m. at the Lazo Hall, Bertrand Vogel, Secretary.

Early in the new year McPhee & Morrison will sell by public auction a large quantity of goods of various kinds, among which will be 6 Deering Mowing Machines, 4 Deering Sulky Rakes, 4 Disc Harrows, 5 Plows and 4 Cultivators Date notice will be given on the said sale.

Coal Oil, $1.30 per tin at the Ford Garage, Union Bay Road,

For Sale—Lot 5 and part of lot 6, on Isobel street, (corner lot.) Apply, box 6, Review.

For Sale—Well bred little pigs, 8 weeks old. Apply R. Stewart, Comox, Phone X 82.

For Sale--Good milk waggon, will sell cheap. Apply John Crockett, Sandwick, P. O.

Wanted—Good row boat cheap, also single plough or Planet Junior set. Apply F. F. R. Biscoe.

For Sale—A number of pure bred rose comb, Rode Island Red cockerels, $2 each. Apply Lloyd Dunham, Courtenay.

Large tract of good farming land now open for free settlement in Oregon. Over 200,000 acres in all. Cood climate, rich soil, and does not require irrigation to raise finest crops of grain, fruit and garden truck. For large map, full instructions and information, and a plan of several sections of exceptionally good claims, send $3.40 to John Keefe, Oregon City, Oregon. Three years as a U. S. Surveyor and timberman. An opportunity to get a good fertile free homestead near town and market.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, COURTENAY
Private School for Day Scholars and Boarders
Kindergarten
For particulars and prospectus apply to
MISS M. KING
Easter Term commences on Monday, January the 11th, 1915

Cobblestone and Septic Tank Work
All Work Guaranteed
A. Beveridge, Courtenay Hotel

APPLY TO
RICHARD CREECH
FOR
Sand and Gravel
Rates Reasonable

MINES NOT CLOSED DOWN

Last week the Nanaimo Herald announced in bold headlines that there was trouble in the Cumberland mines, and that the mines had been closed down. This is not so. We have it from an authorative source that there is absolutely no financial troubles in either the Cumberland or Ladysmith mines and that they have not been closed down. The mines are working whenever there are any orders for coal.

Mr. George Mitchell, of the reserve, has taken unto himself a new wife, one of the charming daughters of Qualicum Tom.

Graham Williams, who has purchased a saw-mill a short distance from Ladysmith was home over Sunday. He reports business good.

Services at St. Andrew's Church Sandwick, on Sunday, Jan, 10, Holy Communion, 8.30 a. m., Mattins and Litany 11. a. m., Evensong 7.30 p. m.

Dedication of new church of St. John, in Courtenay, on Wednesday the 13th, at 7.30 p. m, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, Rt. Rev. J. C. Roper D. D.

The collections at the various Custom offices in the district for the month of December were: Comox, $18.10; Courtenay $30,21; Cumberland $428.55; Union Bay, $27.28.

A letter from W. D. Stoker to Harry Loggie, states that he arrived in Halifax all right after eight days on the train. He expected to sail for Liverpool on Jan. 2. He did not like the cold weather. When he left Mrs. Stoker and the family at Virden, the thermometer registered 28 below zero, and at other points the route it was as low 50. He wishes to be remembered to all the boys.

Those of us who had ears to hear with knew that the old year had come to an end, and that the new one had begun. The Railway whistle, and the Condensory whistle made all the din possible. Numerous guns, fire crackers, etc. were also fired, and a party of jovial roysters made night hideous by their caterwailings about the street One young man thought the town was on fire and was half dressed to go out when he tumbled. Luckily these celebrations only come once a year.

Presbyterian Church

St. Andrews' Sandwick
Service 2 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Class 3 p. m.
Courtenay
Sunday School and Bible Class 10:30 a. m. Service 11:30. Evening service 7:30 p. m. All welcome

7 Passenger Cole Car FOR HIRE
Terms strictly cash
Palace Livery & Feed Stables

Wm. Holmes and Chas. Grundy are among those from this district who are going from Victoria with the 2nd contingent.

The Comox Live Stock Association held a shareholders meeting in the Board of Trade rooms on Monday afternoon, at which the following directors were elected: Alex Wain, H. Bridges, J. E, Jackson, P. L, Anderton, E. A. Mitchell, G. Pigott. G. Slaughter. The Association is now ready to send out for cattle, and it is expected that all the first lot will be taken immediately.

Board of Trade

At the meeting of the Board of Trade last night, the secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Clements regarding the dredging of the river, and also to ask when the new Post-office would be started.

Mr. Duncan was appointed a committee of one to interview Fishwarden Beadnell, re the granting of licenses to net salmon to residents of the valley and district, for their own use.

A message was received from E. Bickell asking that some action be taken by the Board of Trade of Courtenay and Cumberland, to stop the importation of foreign coal. Our mines are idle owing to the importation of coal to the cities of B. C. No action was taken owing to the non-arrival of Mr. Bickell's letter.

Knights of Pythias

At the regular meeting on Tuesday last the following officers were installed for the ensuing term by Deputy Grand Chancellor Bro. T. D. Hind:—

C. C., Bro. W. P. McPhee.
V. C., Bro. A. W. H. Shepherd.
Prelate, Bro. T. C. Brock.
M. of Work, Bro. E. E. Lindon.
K. of R. and S., Bro F. Everett.
M. of E. Bro. A. McNeil.
M. of F., Bro. P. J. Sadler.
M. at A., Bro. H. B. Dawley.
I. G., Bro. Wallace Piercy.
O. G., Bro. T. D. Hind.

Bro. E. E. Lindon was appointed Deputy Grand Chancellor to succeed Bro. T. D. Hind who has retired from that position.

Comox Creamery Butter
45c per lb. this week

COMOX LUMP
COAL
$6.00 Per Ton
Delivered in Courtenay
All Orders Will Recieve Prompt Attention
D. KILPATRICK
Phone 43 Courtenay

PIMPLES FOR THREE YEARS

Marvellous Zam-Buk Cure

Mr. Willard F. Allen, of 258 Pleasant St., Halifax, N.S., writes: "Up to a year ago my face was a mass of pimples, which, besides being extremely embarrassing, caused me a good deal of pain. I used all kinds of tonics and salves, also remedies prescribed by my physician. These were of very little benefit to me. My face would clear somewhat at times, and I would think that I was on the road to a permanent cure, and then the trouble would return and the pimples and sores be worse than ever. This condition of affairs continued for about three years.

"One day I happened to see an account of a remarkable cure of eczema by Zam-Buk; so I thought I would try Zam-Buk also. I sent for a box, and the results were so very pleasing that I procured a larger supply. I persevered with Zam-Buk for three months, and at the end of that period my face was cleared of all unsightly pimples.

"I attribute my recovery solely to the use of Zam-Buk, as I did not use any other remedy during the time I was using it. As my case was of long standing and very obstinate, I consider my cure a wonderful triumph for Zam-Buk, and would heartily recommend it to anyone afflicted as I was."

If you are suffering embarrassment and pain from pimples, boils, eczema, ulcers, running sores, or any skin trouble, you too should apply Zam-Buk.

At all druggists and stores, 50c. box, 3 boxes $1.25, or postpaid from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, on receipt of price. Refuse substitutes. Send this advertisement, name of paper, and 1c. stamp for free trial box.

German Blood in America

In the last ninety years 7,000,000 Germans have been added to the population of the United States. Of these more than 5,000,000 came from Germany, the balance from Austria, Eastern Russia, Bohemia and Eastern Switzerland. Reckoned biologically the stream of American blood is one-quarter, a racial infusion equal to the total contribution of Spain and Portugal to South America.—Grand Rapids Press.

The use of Miller's Worm Powders insures healthy children so far as the ailments attributable to worms are concerned. A high mortality among children is traceable to worms. These sap the strength of infants so that they are unable to maintain the battle for life and succumb to weakness. This preparation gives promise of health and keeps it.

As a result of the agricultural survey of the commission of conservation it has been found that in a number of cases too many horses are kept to be profitable, while the number of cattle kept per hundred acres is seldom up to the capacity of the farms.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

"Do you know that that bulldog of yours killed my wife's little harmless affectionate poodle?"

"Well, what are you going to do about it?"

"Would you be offended if I should present him with a nice brass collar?"

"John Henry," said his wife, with tony serenity, "I saw you coming out of a saloon this afternoon."

"Well, madam," replied the obdurate John, "you wouldn't have me stay in there all day, would you?"

Always Keep Them In The House

That's what Mr. H. J. Eastwood, of Carleton Place, Ont., says about Gin Pills.

"I have taken Gin Pills and find them good for pain in the Joints, Swollen Hands and Ankles, and all symptoms of Kidney and Bladder Trouble. We always keep them in the house."

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

If you are feeling badly, perhaps it is your Kidneys or Bladder that is causing the trouble. If there is pain over the Bladder—if the urine is hot and scalding—too free or scanty—if the urine shows brick dust deposits or mucus—if there is constant pain in the back—restless sleep and loss of appetite—then you certainly need Gin Pills. Get them to-day and feel better to-morrow.

Gin Pills are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 boxes for $2.50. Free trial treatment if you write National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto

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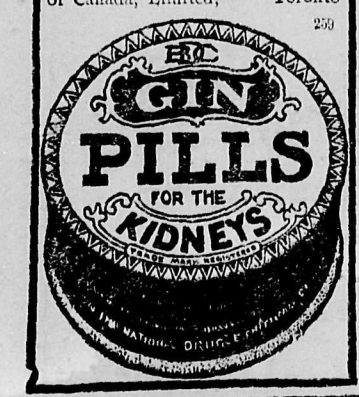


PUNISHMENT OF COWARDICE

Meant Death or Everlasting Disgrace in German Army

Punishment for cowardice in the German army at the time of the Thirty Years' war was so severe as to be ferocious. In the year 1642 the Swedish General Torstensson stormed Leipzig. A force under the command of the Grand Duke Leopold gave him battle before the gates of the city, but during the engagement the Madlonische regiment became suddenly panic stricken and fled.

Punishment immediately followed. When the regiment had again assembled, six other regiments surrounded it, and tried it by court martial in the open field. The verdict was that the colonel and the captains should die by the sword, and that every tenth man among the non-commissioned officers and men should be hanged.

The stern verdict was carried out to the letter, except that at the request of Leopold the men were shot instead of hanged; Col. George Madlonische was beheaded, after he had sought in vain for a pardon. The survivors were consigned to quarters with other commands, and the regiment never regained its name or former prestige. In those days, there was no alternative but to be brave. Cowardice meant either death or everlasting disgrace.

The cheapness of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator puts it within reach of all, and it can be got at any druggist's.

The feelings of the coal heaver in the following story, as given in Tit-Bits, had sufficient cause to be ruffled:

"Liza," he expostulated, "don't I always tell you I won't 'ave the kids bringin' in the coals from the shed in my best 'at?"

"Oh, just 'ave sense," replied the wife. "You've spoiled the shape of that 'at already, and what can a little hextra coal dust do to 'arm yer 'at?"

"You don't see the point," protested the husband, with dignity. "I only wears that 'at in the hevenin's; and, t, while I'm hout, I takes it for my 'ead, it leaves a bloomin' black band round my forehead. Wot's the consequences? Why, I gits accused of washin' my face with my 'at on, and it ain't nice, Liza! It ain't nice!"

Skin Trouble on the Scalp

Skin Dried and Cracked and Hair Fell Out—Cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment

Eczema is annoying and distressing at any time, but doubly so when it gets into the scalp and causes the hair to fall out. Here is a grateful letter from a lady who was cured by using Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Mrs. Hector Currie, Tobermory, Ont., writes: "I was cured of a disagreeable skin disease of the scalp by using Dr. Chase's Ointment. The trouble started with itching and pain in the scalp, the skin would get dry and crack, and at times would bleed, and the hair would fall out. I tried three doctors without benefit, and suffered for three years. Reading in the almanac about Dr. Chase's Ointment, I began its use, and am now completely cured. The hair has grown again, and I am as well as I ever was. You are at liberty to use this letter, for I am glad to recomemnd so excellent a treatment."

Dr. Chase's Ointment has no rival as a cure for itching skin disease.

MUST STICK TO GERMAN NAMES

Aliens' Discarded Nomenclature Will Have to Stand as Before War

All Germans and Austrians in the old country who have been in a hurry to change their names to British must revert to their discarded names. A new order in council published in a supplement to the London Gazette says:

"An alien enemy shall not, after October 12, 1914, for any purpose assume or use, or purport to assume or use, or continue the assumption or use, of any name other than that by which he was ordinarily known at the date of the commencement of the war."

It is further provided than an alien enemy will be committing a breach of this order if he carries on, or he is member of partnership or firm under any other name than that under which such trade or business was carried on at the beginning of the war.

Nearly 500 changes of name have been made by deed poll since August 1st.

By a proclamation in the same issue all insurance business with an enemy is prohibited. No new policy (including reinsurance) may be entered into with or for the benefit of an enemy; nor may anyone accept or give effect to any insurance made with or for the benefit of an enemy before the outbreak of the war.

Insurance transactions with an enemy's branch in British Allied or neutral territory shall be considered as transactions by or with an enemy.

Those Foolish Postal Clerks

First She—The clerk at the post office said the letter was overweight and I would have to put another stamp on it. Wasn't he silly?"

Second She—Why, dear?

First She—Wouldn't another stamp make it still heavier?—Philadelphia Ledger.

One of the best paradoxes in the English language is that made by Artemus Ward, when the humorist said: "I'm bound to live within my means if I have to borrow money to do it."

WAR NEWS FOR SETTLERS

Ottawa Keeps Remote Parts Informed by Wireless Stations

If the few settlers on Magdalen Islands want to get the latest war news they must go to church on Sunday. There are two wireless stations on the islands and to these stations the department of naval service sends the chief items of the war for the week every Saturday night and this news bulletin is put up outside the church door on Sunday morning. From no other source do the settlers learn of the progress of the war.

But the people on the Magdalen Islands are not the only folk who are cared for in this way by the department. To the two wireless stations in Hudson Bay, Le Pas and Port Nelson, news is sent from Ottawa by wireless also to ten remote places on the North Pacific coast where there are ten wireless stations giving out war bulletins at regular intervals and to outlying points on the great lakes. When the war broke out in August the naval department deemed it wise to dismantle seven of the ten wireless stations on the Pacific coast and the two in the Gulf of St. Lawrence for obvious reasons, but these have now been put into operation again, much to the delight of the settlers near the stations, for they now learn all that is of outstanding significance and interest in the war.

ST. VITUS DANCE

Another Severe Case Cured Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

St. Vitus dance is a common form of nervous trouble, which affects not only young children but men and women as well. The only cure lies in plenty of pure blood, because good blood is the life of the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure the most severe cases of St. Vitus dance, because they actually make the rich, red blood that feeds and restores the starving, shattered nerves. This has been proved in hundreds of cases, among them that of Mrs. John Duncan, London, Ont., who says: "About a year ago I found myself becoming very nervous. At the outset I did not pay much attention to it as I thought the trouble would pass away. In this I was disappointed, for I soon found myself rapidly growing worse. My right arm and leg began to jerk and twitch all the time, even when I was in bed, and I found great difficulty in walking or doing any work. Finally the trouble affected my speech and it was with difficulty I made myself understood. Of course I was doctoring for the trouble, but was not being helped, and finally the doctor wanted me to go to the hospital for treatment. This I did not care to do, and it was at this stage that I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By the time I had used four boxes I felt much better, and in a short time longer I was quite well and strong. My neighbors look upon my cure as quite wonderful, and indeed I think it is, and shall always be grateful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me."

These Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or can be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Astronomers report the safe return of Encke's Comet, which has just been located in the constellation of Perseus by a Russian astronomer in the Crimea. This comet was due to appear in 1908, but to the bewilderment of the astronomical world two comets turned up in the predicted place within a few weeks of each other. A subsequent mathematical investigation identified the second of these two as the genuine Encke, but the suggestion was put forth that the other comet was, perhaps, a bit of the Encke comet, which had been broken off as the result of a collision with some unseen body in the depths of space. If all goes well the comet should be visible to the naked eye about Christmas.

$100 REWARD, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Teacher—A train leaves London travelling thirty miles an hour. It is followed thirty minutes later by a train travelling sixty miles an hour. At what point will the second train run into the first?

Boy—At the hind end of the rear car.

Poked out of a newspaper: "The procession at Judge Orton's funeral was very fine and nearly two miles in length, as was the beautiful prayer of the Rev. Dr. Swing of Chicago."

Sore Eyes **Granulated Eyelids,** Eyes inflamed by exposure to **Sun, Dust and Wind** quickly relieved by **Murine Eye Remedy.** No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. **Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago**

THAT AWFUL ACHE OF LUMBAGO RUBBED AWAY FOR ALL TIME

Horrah! No More Suffering ---Every Ache Goes Quick RUB ON NERVILINE

Lumbago is a peculiar sort of rheumatic trouble that affects the muscles about the loins and back. At times its agony is intense. Severe spasms of pain shoot in all directions, and become more severe on stooping.

In treating Lumbago or stitch in the back, it is necessary to keep warmly covered to prevent a sudden chill. Attend to this, and then apply Nerviline freely.

Almost instantly you feel its warm soothing action. Right through the cords and muscles the healing power of Nerviline penetrates.

Quick as a wink you feel the stiffness lessening. You realize that a powerful pain-subduing remedy is curing the pain, is easing your distress, is making you well agin.

Nerviline quickly cures backache and lumbago because it has the strength, the power and penetrating force possessed by no other known reendy. Its amazing curative action is due to certain extracts and juices of rare herbs and roots, combined by a secret process, and forming a truly medical marvel.

Any sort of aches in the muscles and joints Nerviline will cure quickly. It eats the pain right up—relieves stiffness, restores the muscles to their wonted elasticity and vigor.

It's the quickest thing imaginable for rheumatism, sciatica or neuralgia. As for earache, toothache, sprains or strains, nothing can excel good old Nerviline.

Get the large 50 cent family size bottle, it's the most economical; trial size, 25 cents. All dealers or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Submarine Mine Pleased the Khalifa

Mr. Winston Churchill had experience with submarine mines in the Sudan campaigns in 1898.

As the British troops approached Omdurman the Khalifa Abdullah conceived the idea of upsetting the British gunboat expedition by mining the Nile. A former officer of the Egyptian army whom he had long held prisoner was ordered by the Khalifa to construct a couple of mines, which were produced forthwith.

They were primitive in form, consisting, in fact, of two old iron boilers stuffed with gunpowder, in which was concealed a pistol with a spring attached to the trigger, whereby the charge could be exploded. The first mine was laid by the Ismailia, worked by a native crew, and demonstrated its efficiency by exploding on the instant, sinking the Ismailia and killing the crew, including the mine constructor.

The Khalifa was delighted, not at the accident, but at the testimony to the power of the invention, and immediately ordered the emir in charge of his arsenal to lay the second mine. The emir, profiting by experience, ensured his safety by putting the Nile into the boiler before he put the boiler into the Nile. He then carried out the immersion successfully, to the joy of Abdullah, who loaded him with "presents and praises."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal.

I would not start on a voyage without it, if it cost a dollar a bottle.

CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN,
Schr. "Storke," St. Andre, Kamouraska.

Canada's Devotion

Our fleet has justified its reputation as the best in the world; our army has raised its repute very considerably; our airmen have extorted the surprised admiration of the enemy himself. But the most grievous blow of all to the hopes of our opponents has been the incontrovertible proofs given by colony after colony of their enthusiastic devotion to the empire. Of that devotion these Canadian troops are the very practical embodiment so far as Canada is concerned. —London Daily News.

"English mutton chops," read the man with the menu. "German fried potatoes, Russian caviar, French peas. Hum! Waiter, I want to be strictly neutral."

"Yes, sir."

"Gimme a Spanish omelet."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Napoleon Bonaparte in his later days at St. Helena gave out the following: "The English character is superior to ours. They are in everything more pratical than we are. They emigrate, they marry, they kill themselves, with less indecision than we display in going to the opera. They are also braver than we are. I think they are to us what we are to the Russians, what the Russians are to the Germans, what the Germans are to the Italians. Had I had an English army I should have conquered the universe, for I could have gone all over the world without demoralizing my troops. Had I been in 1815 the choice of the English, as I was of the French, I might have lost the battle of Waterloo without losing a vote in the legislature or a soldier from my ranks. I should have won the game."

After 10 Years of Asthma Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy proved the only relief for one grateful user, and this is but one cure among many. Little wonder that it has now become the one recognized remedy on the market. It has earned its fame by its never failing effectiveness. It is earning it today, as it has done for years. It is the greatest asthma specific within the reach of suffering humanity.

Morals of Nations

"International morality" is a term born of the present war. It is plain that it will have to be the corner stone of the world peace. The relations among nations are just as subject to folly and sin as those between individuals.

Somehow a different idea has become supreme—that a nation can do a thing that would be wrong for an individual to do. That cannot be so. A wrong is a wrong, high up or low down, and whoever is guilty of it must suffer for the wrong, sometime, somehow. Some of the suffering is going on over in Europe now.

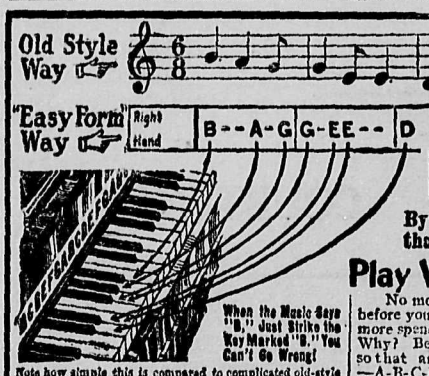
If the European war impresses the lesson that "international morality" must be the law of this earth, and that it shall be recognized in all national treaties, the war will bring a blessing to all future generations. If it isn't, there is, of course, much sorrow yet in store for mankind.—Ohio State Journal.

Sister—I'm writing a composition on dogs. Can you tell me anything about them?

Small Brother—Well, there's one thing about dogs every one ought to know, and that is fleas.

BLACK LEG **LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED** by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $1.00 50-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills 4.00 Use any injector, but Cutter's best. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only. Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct. THE CUTTER LABORATORY, Berkeley, California.

Old Style Way — "Easy Form" Way



Note how simple this is compared to complicated old-style music where a beginner couldn't even find the right key.

Piano Playing Made Easy as A-B-C

By This New "Easy Form Method" that Enables a Child or Beginner to Play Well in One Evening

No more mysterious, difficult notes to learn before you can play the piano or organ. No more spending of years in study and practice. Why? Because music has now been simplified so that anybody who can read printed letters —A-B-C-D-E-F-G—can read the new "Easy Form" music at a glance, and the key-board guide which is placed in back of the key-board shows you where to put the fingers of both hands on the right keys every time.

No chance for failure—anyone can learn quickly. Young children and old people learn to play in a few hours, and amaze and delight their friends.

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STRENGTH OF BRITAIN AS SEEN THROUGH GERMAN SPECTACLES

QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF THE BRITISH ARMY

German Paper Endeavors to Convince its Readers that Great Britain is Unable to Raise an Army of any Strength—May Modify Their Opinion

When the Frankfurter Zeitung handles the subject of recruiting in England it is well worth reading, for this paper is what Palmerston used to call a good foolometer, and lets us know very accurately what the ordinary German thinks.

It is no doubt most encouraging to German opinion to be told that all our recruiting is a bluff; that we have only 600,000 recruits; that the million of which Herr Repington wrote is a fiction of the imagination; that we cannot improvise a field army—and so on and so on. These things will soothe many sorrowful Germans in a gloomy autumn, and we have no reason whatever to deprive these poor people of anything that they can invent for themselves in the way of consolation.

But at the same time there is no particular reason why we should allow the rest of the world to harbor these silly illusions. We have in organized form in the British Isles at the present moment, not 600,000 men, but exactly double this number, namely 1,200,000 men, and the number grows almost faster than we can cope with it. At the same time the stream of men from the British Dominions and dependencies begins to flow in. The first 100,000 are already with us, and from all corners of the empire there has begun, and there will continue to come in so long as the war lasts, a steady stream of drafts to maintain the strength of units in the field, and of fresh units to increase the numbers of the divisions at the front.

The gentle Germans told Mr. Kruger that we could only place 70,000 men in the field, and Oom Paul was so little versed in the habits and customs of our people as to believe his mentors. When we produced seven or eight times as many troops as the German estimate, the credit of the Nachrichten Bureau went down to zero at Pretoria. Why should we be unable to improvise armies when we have so recently done it? The Germans are perfectly right in one sense only to tabulate upon what exists. We can begin to fight only with what we possess in organized form, trained, officered, and armed, and if it is a question of a six weeks' war it is pretty bad for us.

But this is only a beginning. It is our way, as well as America's, to begin to raise our armies after war has broken out, and to go on raising them until our ultimate ends are achieved. That is what we are doing now, and the 1,200,000 men at home, the army in the field, and the hundreds of thousands of men who are formed or forming in India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and elsewhere are merely the nucleus upon which other armies will eventually be built up. It is not a question of practicability, but only of time. It stands to reason that an empire of 400 millions of people can never lack men, and it also stands to reason that the first man who realized the vast resources of the British empire and knew how to convert them into terms of war power was likely to make a name for himself and incidentally to create an army which would, in the end, confirm our imperial position, and bring confusion upon the king's enemies.

This war, for us, has hardly begun. We have sent the point of our advanced guard into France to skirmish with the enemy. In the spring the rest of the advanced guard will follow, and somewhere towards the close of 1915 the main body will begin to come within view. We are not in any hurry. We are sorry, of course, for our allies, that we are even slower than Russia in making our weight felt, but they can at least feel happy when they expect a rest, we shall be in a position to make good war on our own account. If the enemy wins successes in the interval so much the better for him, but nothing can arrest the steadily ascending figures of our armies, and their cost is of little account since Germany will ultimately have to pay—in territory as well as in money, because the cost of war to the Allies cannot be met in cash by a Germany beaten to her knees.

Let us take the thing at its worst, and imagine the penultimate Cossack on the Urals and the last French doorkeeper evicted from Bordeaux. Then we begin a maritime war against Germany, and are no worse off than when we began it against Napoleon, and when he had nearly all Europen under his heel. But we are not there yet, and unless Germany can do much better than she has done hitherto, our Allies will keep the field and will continue to exercise the same constant and increasing pressure on land that we already exercise at sea.

The Frankfurter Zeitung should not worry. We know quite well that we have, as our first duty, to maintain at its full strength the point of our advanced guard in France, and that it takes time to train cadres, and to turn out the guns, arms, and ammunition for the vast numbers which we intend to place in the field. That is why we have to declare a moratorium of a year or so before we pay back Germany in her own coin, but the debt has to be paid, and will be paid, because the credit of the empire is involved in it. We are not compelled, like Germany, to thieve 25 per cent. of all balances in our banks, and then scream out that a national loan has been successful. The heresies that Germany adopts in matters of finance only grieve us because there will be less German cash at the peace, and so, compulsorily, more German territory to be divided up to pay for the war.

What we, perhaps none of us, quite realized before this war broke out, was that it was not ordinary and could not end in an ordinary way. The power which Germany has developed, her soaring ambitions, and the brutality with which she has waged war, have shown all the Allies that Germany aims at the hegemony of not only Europe, but the world. All the values of things now change, the values of money and of lives, and there is not one citizen of the Allied Powers who does not count death in this war to be a glorious and honorable end, and victory to be worth any sacrifice in the world. There was never, in any war, such complete unanimity as that now seen in the Allied ranks.

No! Our numbers are not a bluff, but a very grim reality, as the Frankfurter Zeitung will one day learn to its cost. Our men believe that this war concerns them all, and so they all come forward voluntarily to take their part in it. So many were they that Lord Kitchener had to raise the standard far above any existing in Europe or he would have been positively overwhelmed. All our men are volunteers, fighters, and tryers, and the material—including the moral and the physical—exceeds anything that has been known in England before. It is a national war, and as we get all classes now it is easy to find the right material for the cadres, while the men work with a will and are spoiling for a fight. In the Dominions and India the same conditions prevail.

All our men are of a military age, and we have no troops to show of the Landsturm type, now so common in the German armies. We shall bring forward neither children nor greybeards, and we shall not allow ourselves to be diverted from our purpose by any reverses, however severe. In this great war our Dominions oversea have come to manhood, and seek to establish their claim for recognition, each for his own Dominion, and all for all. It will go hard on Germany that this is so, for she has made these young nations her enemies and never again within the memory of living man will her misdeeds be forgotten in the wide Dominions of the king.

GERMANS ESTABLISH SCHOOLS

Confidential Memorandum of Kaiser's Foreign Office Reveals Efforts to Extend Germanism

According to a memorandum on the German school system, issued by the German foreign office as a secret and confidential paper to consuls, it is stated that "Germanizing" efforts are most flourishing in Belgium and Roumania. Of the latter country it says the effect of the schools is everywhere apparent in the widespread use of the German language and the steady increase of German influences.

Similar hopes are entertained in regard to South America. There are six hundred German schools in Brazil, it says. In Chili, "the government and the people are well disposed toward the German schools."

In Argentine, it says, the state of affairs is not wholly satisfactory to the German foreign office, and the work of spreading Germanism so far has had little spirit in those parts of the country, where patriotic and national feeling is making itself manifest. "The people prefer, it seems, to be Argentines rather than be Germanized," the report declares.

Capturing Trade

The extent to which the subject of ways and means for capturing the trade heretofore enjoyed by Germany is occupying the attention of British interests and the space of British newspapers must excite admiration from any source, no matter how partisan. We referred two months ago to this fact, noting it as a matter of vital interest to all parties engaged in war, and to neutral nations as well that Great Britain apparently was directing as much energy towards the maintenance and the expansion of her trade as toward the prosecution of the war.

At a time when the war was but a few weeks old, it was scarcely a matter for astonishment that Britain should be turning her energies toward trade problems to such an extent. But now, with the war old, at least, in point of field operations, sieges, devastation and destruction, it cannot but arouse astonished admiration to find the British public at home and in the colonies working steadfastly and with no diminuation of ardor to take advantage of the trade opportunities afforded by Germany's submersion in war.—Financial American.

CAVE LIFE AT THE FRONT

Soldiers Living Like Rabbits on the Field of Battle

An interesting description of cave life at the front is given by Private S. Harris of the West Kent Regiment. He states:

"We have been living the life of rabbits, for we burrowed ourselves in trenches at —, and here we remained for over fifty hours. It was an exciting and not unpleasant experience.

"The bursting of shells overhead was continuous, and it became monotonous. To the youngster it was an awful experience in the earlier stages, but even he became so accustomed to the roar overhead that he raised a cheer each time shrapnel burst, making such remarks as 'There's another rocket, John.'

"When we were not digging out recesses we sat down to spin yarns. Nice lazy life you will say, but not so pleasant when a shell bursts directly over your head. To kill time we played banker with cigarette cards, and discussed the prospects of our favorite football teams.

"We were discussing the merits of players when one chap, who made a bet that Meredith was a Welshman and joined Manchester City in 1896, was struck with a bullet in the knee. 'I shan't play on Christmas Day for Maidstone United.'

"When you write please send me some cigarettes, as I owe a chum twenty packets, and find out the date of Meredith joining Manchester City, so that I can settle the bet.

"We are a light-hearted lot, and so are our officers. We dug out for them a kind of subterranean messroom, where they took their meals. One fellow decorated it with a few cigarette cards and some pictures he cut out of a French paper. Their grub was not exactly what they would get at the Cecil.

"A jollier and kinder lot of officers you would not meet in a day's march. One officer who was well stocked with cigarettes divided them among his men, and we were able to repay him for his kindness by digging him out from his mess room.

"A number of shells tore up the turf, and the roof and sides collapsed like a castle built of cards, burying him and two others. They were in a nice pickle, but we got them out safe and sound.

"During the time we were in these trenches nearly 500 shells burst over and around us, but our protection was so good that not a single chap was killed and less than a dozen were wounded. When we got into the open air once more and stretched our legs, it was then we realized what we had been subjected to, for the ground was literally strewn with exploded shells.

"If all goes well we are going to have a football match tomorrow, as I have selected a team from our lot to play the Borderers, who are always swanking what they can do."

The "Cultured" Germans

"The sights I have seen would make a saint savage against these German beasts," writes an English man at the front.

In the knapsack of one German soldier that we captured—he came to us begging for food—we found to our horror a little child's hand. In two minutes after that, of course, he was a dead man. The lieutenant shot him himself, and the German shrieked with fear when we showed him his bestial trophy.

We came another time on the body of a poor old woman stripped bare and wantonly mutilated in a horrible way. What possible motive for such a deed could the Germans have? I have seen the mutilated bodies of young girls lying on the roadside, and the naked bodies of boys impaled on hedge-stakes.

"Once we came upon a drunken orgy of Germans in a village, to their utter surprise. We could do nothing for the wretched women, who had been brought together in a sort of shed or open stable in the village street. Directly we opened fire German cavalry came from all directions. They had apparently been getting ready for an early start. But I think we avenged these weeping, tortured women before we dashed on.

Five seconds later our road would have been barred, for a great tree-trunk fell into the place behind us as we cleared the village. The picture of that shed as our headlight shone full upon it, for at most six seconds, is etched upon my brain.

There were straggling, gasping women, with only tattered remnants of clothing, boisterous cavalrymen cutting the flesh of one poor girl with their whips, while others were forcing a handsome, dishevelled woman to drink from a can, and several men standing with their arms bound behind them, forced to look on at the frightful spectacle. We must have seemed to those brutal German blackguards a thunderbolt from heaven."

Not Shot, But Kicked

On the lighter side of the picture is the following anecdote, which is current, though its absolute truth is not vouched for:

On a recent occasion a British cavalry subaltern who was cut off from his men, hid in the edge of a wood by a road. It was not long before he saw an unsuspecting armed German soldier patrolling the road. He could have shot the man without warning, but felt that it would be akin to murder to kill him in cold blood. In order to instil a little of the spirit of combat into the affair, therefore, he crept out of cover, ran up behind the "Bosch," as our allies would call him, and gave him a ferocious kick. Instead of showing fight the startled and pained German gave a yell and ran for dear life, leaving the subaltern laughing too hard to shoot.

FRENCH PRISONER SAW KAISER AND GERMAN CAVALRY RETREAT

INTIMIDATIONS DID NOT MAKE HIM TURN TRAITOR

The Theory and Practice of Modern Warfare as Followed by the Germans is Explained to a French Captive—Prophecy of a Victorious Entry into Nancy was not Fulfilled

A special correspondent sends the following letter from France, in which is described how a French prisoner saw the kaiser in the field.

Opposite me is a man who has seen the kaiser—retreat. He is a lieutenant of artillery, and he was taken prisoner by the Germans in the early part of the battle on the plateau of Nancy.

During the last few days of August the German army, which had crossed into France from Lorraine, advanced on Nancy and attempted to storm that part of the plateau in front of the stronghold. The French force was greatly inferior in numbers in the early stages of the fighting, but had some batteries of the much dreaded 75's. On the slope immediately facing the German advance guard a large number of old cannon, now almost obsolete, were placed as a blind, while the deadly lighter guns pounded away from a hidden position in the rear.

The enemy were completely deceived, and for fifteen hours bombarded the useless pieces, from which only a few shots were fired. My travelling companion was one of a small detachment in charge of the old guns. While reconnoitering some distance down the slope he was surprised by a German scouting party, and taken prisoner.

During the evening the Germans, thinking that the batteries they had been shelling all day were silenced, attempted a cavalry charge. The French gunners in the rear waited until they were about 800 yards distant, and the order was then passed along the line, "At 750 yards—Fire!" Nothing could be seen in the dim light, but the on-rush slackened.

A minute or two passed, and then the order was given, "At 600 yards—by batteries—Fire!" This time the horsemen were perceptibly stopped, and on a patch of ground lit up by the moon could be seen masses heaping up, and here and there a riderless horse rising to its feet and dashing away. For the rest of the night there was complete quiet.

Meanwhile my informant was led to the rear of the German lines, and was closely questioned regarding the French positions. He refused to say a word, and was thereupon threatened with death.

"I am a prisoner of war," he said, "and you may not shoot me."

"You may understand the theory of war," replied the German staff officer, "but you evidently don't realize that it is quite different from the practice."

He persistently declined to give his captors any information which might be useful to them, and was thereupon searched and placed in a tent to sleep with a guard at the entrance. Next morning he was given no breakfast, but at midday he received something to eat, and was led to the headquarters of the general staff.

Here he again refused to answer any questions, but it was hinted to him that he would be given one more chance before sentence was passed on him. While being taken back to his tent between guards he was jeered at insulted by the soldiers. At one point a number of German officers with field glass were looking at a hill some distance away, on which could be seen a large force of cavalry.

"See," said one of the officers. "I will show you something magnificent. You will be the first Frenchman to have seen the Kaiser since the war began."

The prisoner took the proffered field glass and saw that the horsemen were in parade order, and that in front of them was a group of officers, most of whom wore medals.

"Now," said the owner of the field-glasses, "look a little to the right."

The French lieutenant did so, and saw a solitary figure on a knoll of ground watching intently the fight in the distance.

"That is he," said the German officer. "Now if you like you can stay here and see us enter Nancy."

But the Germans did not enter Nancy. In the early hours of the morning the reinforcements for which the defenders were waiting had been sent, and an hour afterwards the whole of the attacking force retired. Turning round, the prisoner saw that the brilliant cavalry in parade order were charging—with their backs to Nancy. The solitary figure to the right was no longer there.

PASSING OF THE FORTS

Modern Guns Readily Reduce Fortified Cities

Formerly fortified cities were an important feature for national defense, but the modern gunmaker has apparently radically changed conditions. Permanent fortifications consist of defensive works constructed by a nation to secure permanent possession of strategical positions of importance within the territory under its control. These would generally include national capitals, great commercial and railway centres, harbors, important bridges and mountain passes, great concentration camps and depots of supplies.

Many European cities are really large forts surrounded by one or more lines of smaller detached forts located at strategic points some distance, varying from five to fifteen miles, from the walls of the city. Paris, Belfort, Strassburg or some of the many examples of this type. Other cities, like Liege, are surrounded by one or more lines of detached forts, while the city itself is practically open or unfortified.

Earth embankments, stone and concrete walls and steel shields and turrets enter into the construction of the modern permanent fortifications. They are built in times of peace, armed with the latest type of heavy guns, and are supposed to embody the best thoughts of the strategic and of the military engineer.

Our text books tell us that "a position protected by permanent fortifications and properly garrisoned should yield only after a protected siege." This was quite true yesterday, but today the gunmaker is turning out a new portable howitzer of wonderful power, which, if we can trust the contents of recent war bulletins, is sounding the death knell of the permanent fortifications of modern times.

Long before the advent of the 11-inch howitzer a number of military writers expressed strong doubts of the value of permanent fortifications as applied to large cities and great camps. They argued, and cited many instances in support that a fortified city does not prevent an invasion of the national territory by a strong force sufficient to invest the fortified place and immobilize its defenders—compelling them to capitulate within a comparatively short time—while he proceeds with the main operations with the bulk of his troops.

Russia has demonstrated that she is not the Russia of the Japanese war. Her soldiers fought well even then, but her generals were either timid or inefficient. But the battle of the Vistula has proved that Russian generals having retreated can advance. More than this, the manner in which troops have been moved, concentrated, sent north and south to the decisive point, proves that Russian high command is skilful and possesses necessary resources.—New York Sun.

NOT READY TILL SPRING

Among This 1,000,000 Are 200,000 Old Soldiers—Weakly Men Weeded

The bulk of Lord Kitchener's new army of 1,000,000 men now coming into being will not, according to an expert military view, be ready for service in the field until next spring, but owing to the superior class of men who have responded to the call their training is progressing rapidly. Among them, according to authoritative circles, there are nearly 200,000 old soldiers who have served in the British regular army for periods ranging from seven to twelve years, and these form an admirable stiffening for the new recruits from civil life, whom they assist in training. To this must be added many men who have served short periods in the volunteer forces of the militia.

All weakly men among the new recruits have been rapidly weeded out during the stiff training and most of the men are developing into fine shots, while their excellent physical condition will make them a valuable addition to the vast allied army which will be in the field next spring to recommence the campaign against Germany.

Holland's claim to exclusive control of the mouth of the Scheldt, threatened by the German occupation of Antwerp, was formerly far more comprehensive than at present. The claim dates from the blockade of the Scheldt, proclaimed by Alva in 1584, which at one blow destroyed the maritime power and wealth of Antwerp. From being an act of war, the blockade passed into an international condition, embodied in a succession of treaties, whereby the Dutch were given entire control of the navigation of the Scheldt. This right was exercised to close the Scheldt absolutely, and thereby prevent all rivalry on the part of Antwerp to the great Dutch ports of Amsterdam and Rotterdam. Napoleon swept away the restriction when he visited Antwerp in 1803, and docks, ships, and commerce sprang up again as by magic.

The permanent prohibition of vodka in Russia is equivalent to a measure in this country prohibiting the sale of spirits. Vodka is neither more nor less than whisky. It was once rye-whisky, just as Scotch and Irish whisky were once made from barley malt. Nowadays it is made, like ordinary whisky, with a patent still, the usual materials being potatoes and maize. It does not matter a great deal what material is used as grist in making a spirit if it is distilled with a patent still, which supplies practically pure alcohol. There seems to be no reason in the nature of things why vodka should be any more harmful or more potent than whisky. It is of about the same alcoholic strength. But it is usually drunk neat. The vodka shops are not public houses. The spirit is sold in flasks for consumption off the premises, that is, immediately outside.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1915

Some of the Aldermanic candidates who are "going to show that printer and a couple of other fellows who runs this town" should remember that talk is cheap, but that it takes more than "hot air" to make the mare go.

This cry that the city will go to the everlastingly bow-wows. or be handed over to the Water Works Company if Dan Kilpatrick is elected is all bally rot. If the council were ever so inclined to give away the franchise (and up to date no one has asked for one) any agreement they will make will have to be ratified by the people.

The practice of putting a lot of voters on the list at the last minute by the means employed on Monday last may not be good Sunday School politics, but its "the game as she's played" by both parties and one cannot kick if one side out-does the other. This game was commenced the day incorporation was granted to Courtenay by some of our candidates.

Judging from Dr. Crompton's remarks on Monday night, he has had considerable experience in juggling, and he was the only candidate to bring dirty linen to the wash. His remarks about Messrs. Boden, Creech, and Leighton, not being likely to set the river afire, showed that he had had considerable training in mud slinging. What success he might have in a political field remains to be found out.

We are very sorry indeed to see politics entering into this, the first election held in our nice little city, but when you see all the Liberals in town, with but one exception, lined up on one side. the campaign managed by a liberal manager, and the notice hung out that no one else need apply, what are you going to do? You've got to use a long-handled spoon when you sup with the devil.

In a letter printed in The Review last week a writer called attention to the necessity of the government finding employment for needy men rather than pauperize them by doling out food. The scheme suggested appeals to us, and we think it is one that should be acted upon without delay. Failing the board of trade taking the matter up, it will be brought to the attention of the city council at an early date. While there are not many destitute persons in Courtenay at the present time, there are some who need employment very badly.

Mr. Dan Kilpatrick, one of the candidates for the office of mayor for this year, has a very good platform upon which to base his claims, we know it is good for the Herald, the opposition paper, says it is. It however, has one defect in the Argus eye of the Herald man, who cannot see how Dan can favor the establishing of industries here when he is also in favor of municipal ownership of public utilities. There's none so dense as those who will not see. Dan Kilpatrick and those who will be on his ticket, are just as respectable citizens as those who are casting slurs at them. Mr. Kilpatrick employes about 60 men when his mills are running full time, and the pay roll of some $6000 monthly, is nearly all spent with the business men in the district.

George Leighton, is another business man who usually has a pay roll of $300, every cent of which is spent in town.

The pay roll of the Review has been worth $300 per month to the merchants of Courtenay during the past two years.

Mr. W. G. Robertson, the druggist, is a successful business man, although new to the district.

Mr. Edward Creech is an old-timer and a painter of repute.

Are these business men entitled to be called names or looked upon with disdain by upstarts? Not much. When the poll closes next Thursday night they will be at the head of it. The town will not be handed over to exploiters, all her resources will be husbanded, and the citizens can sleep easy, assured that no "slick one" will call around in the night and steal the town.

For Sale By Tender

A one-roomed cabin partly furnished. Also a quantity of dry stove wood, the property of the late Samuel Henry Davis, will be recieved by the undersigned up to the 15th day of January, 1915.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. W. WILLARD,
Official Administrator

Dated this 31st day of December, 1914.

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W. G. McKEAN

WE SELL FOR LESS

General Merchant

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WE HAVE

To begin the New Year right you will require to begin buying from W. G. McKean, he sells for less. See quotations below:

Coal Oil $1.30 per tin — Braid's Best Coffee 40c per 1 lb. tin
Canned Peas, Thistle Brand, 11c per tin, not more than 6 tins to a customer
Canned Tomatoes, Thistle Brand, 2 1-2s, 2 tins for 25c, not more than 6 tins to one customer — B. C. Milk, 20 oz. tin, 10c per tin
Corn Starch, first quality, 10c per pkg. — Mooneys Soda Biscuits in pails 30c
Gall Pars Mixed Pickles or Chow Chow, 90c per gallon
Old Dutch Cleanser, 10c per tin — Lye, 10c per tin
Lunch Tongue, Australian packed, 45c per 1 lb tin
Wethys Mincemeat 10c per pkg. — Heinz Mincemeat, in bulk, 20c per lb.

Above are net prices, no discount

W. G. McKEAN - General Merchant

Campbell's

CUMBERLAND

Once again we have reached the Season that has been appropriated, by time honored custom, for the exchange of friendly greetings.

To you and yours may this coming year be one of brightness and gladness. May it bring to you a full measure of happiness and leave memories that will be cherished.

To our friends and customers we wish to express the wish that the cordial relations which have existed between us in the past may continue

Campbell's

Funeral of S. J. Piercy

Mr. S. J. Piercy was born in New Brunswick in the year 1855. His parents came from the Old Country and settled in N. B. in the year 1837. There was a large family of children, some of which still live in the east. In 1875 Mr. Piercy came to Comox and settled on "Oak Hill" farm, where he lived to his death.

He was a successful farmer and an obliging neighbor. and took a deep interest in the welfare of the community. Failing health compelled him, in company with Mrs. Piercy, to seek the warmer climate of California, but in vain, for on Dec, 30th. he quietly passed away in Los Angeles. His remains were brought to Comox for interment, which took place on Jan. 7th. In spite of the very inclement weather a very large company of people assembled at the home of the deceased, and the Courtenay L. O. L. of which Mr. Piercy was a member, turned out in a body to pay their last respects to their deceased Bro.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian church was filled to overflowing by a congregation which listened with wrapt attention to the solemn and impressive service, conducted by Rev. Thos, Menzies, after which the body was interred, with Mr. Menzies officiating for the church, which was followed by the service of the Orange Association.

He leaves to mourn his loss, his widow Mrs. Piercy, and five children, Mrs. Annand,, Mrs. J. W. McKenzie Jr., Matt, Ethel, and Edna, besides two sisters living in N. B., a brother, Mr. John Piercy, of Courtenay, two sisters, Mrs. Jos. McPhee, of courtenay, and Mrs. W. H. Grieve, of Sandwick.

Among those who attended the funeral were Mr. Isaac Grieve, of Kamloops, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Parkin, of Nanaimo, and Mrs. Woodus of Oyster River.

Letter to The Editor

To The Editor,

Sir,—The bellowing of the cow horn at the solemn season last week was a fitting climax to its usual strident jar in the daytime.—and I pited the respectable residents of Courtenay. Why waste so much energy in noise? The mill whistle is less obtrusive,

A Distant Hearer.

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Hats from 50c. to $5

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Overflow Meeting Greets J. McPhee

The K, of P. hall was filled full on Monday evening, the occasion of Mr. McPhee's public meeting. Mr. Wm. Duncan was appointed chairman, who announced that after Mr. McPhee had spoken each candidate would have 20 minutes in which to address the gathering, and that any questions to be asked would have to be put in writing The various candidates were asked to take seats in front of the audience of which opportunity a number availed themselves In opening his remarks. Mr. McPhee said he was glad to see so many of the better class of citizens present to listen to the discussion of this, the most important question that has ever come before the citizens of Courtenay.

The question was whether the public utilities were to be grabbed by a few private citizens, instead of by the people.

For the past two years the fight had been going on. He had been requested to join the Water Co. two years ago, and had declined,

The Water Co. was bound to have control of Courtenay if money could get it, He hoped to see Courtenay independent of all capitalistic influences.

With regard to personal fitness, he had been a resident for a long time, and had always taken an active part in anything pertaining to the public welfare; was the 1st president of the Agricultural Society; an active member of the Farmers' Institute, on the school-board for many years; established the first newspaper about 20 years ago, which later removed to Cumberland; was managing director, in floating the Comox Creamery, and had assisted in every way. Had sold waterfrontage at reasonable prices forevery industry requiring it.

When the Comox Logging and Railway Company concluded to put their right of way through Courtenay, he was the first to make terms with them, while the Sawmill people wanted $5000 for the privilege to pass under their water spout,

I placed this beautiful city of Courtenay on the map, when it was a green forest; had worked hard along with the people who came here to make it the nice place it now is. Will we let the capitalists of Cumberland come here and throttle our young city the same as they had Cumberland, our poor neighbour?

With reference to Mr. Kilpatrick's platform; was not Electric Light and Water rates taxation? The average householder would pay $15 per annum for electric light and the same for water—instead of the $4.50 now taken by the government.

If you put in Mr. Kilpatrick and his friends you will have to pay 40 mills, and that is what he is striving for to-day.

If I am elected and a bunch of Aldermen with me it will be our endeavour to go on as now, and make solid permanent advancement. High taxation will hit me as hard as anyone else. My career has been one of service.—Serve that I myself may be served. Both my interests and my life work are in Courtenay. If you elect me, we will do our best for Courtenay. If you put the other bunch in they will gobble the public utilities. I could tell you the difference it makes to Cumberland, I could tell you the enormous profit made by this company in Cumberland. I can point to three outlays in Courtenay that equal the cost of installing a water works system. There's more money in Electric Light and Water than in anything else.

They say all sorts of things about me I'm not too old to know what they are after.

My opponents don't want to make a Joe McPhee town of this, Do you think a Dan Kilpatrick town would be much of an improvement?

I am here soliciting your sufferages as mayor, and if you think me qualified cast your ballot with me, and if successful I will work for the benefit of the town.

The chairman then announced that any questions the audience cared to ask would be answered if they were put in writing, and in the meantime called upon the other candidates to address the audience.

Mr. D. Kilpatrick declined to address the audience and announced that he would hold a meeting later.

N. H. Boden thanked the chairman for the privilege of addressing the meeting, and briefly stated that he was the nominee of no particular clique, but of representative citizens, promised, if elected to give his best efforts to the best interests of Courtenay, and asked the suffrages of the voters.

Dr, Crompton spoke in favor of Mr. McPhee's candidacy, said Mr. McPhee's platform was a big one. Politics should be kept out of municipal politics He was a conservativeand would probably quarrel with Mr. McPhee on almost any other issue. Mr. McPhee had repeatedly denied the fairy tales that had been circuiated about him, said the opposition candidates would never set the river afire; said Mr. Kilpatrick was at the bottom of his heart a Company man. The Company was the father, the mother. the bailiff, and all,

He was in favor of every voter getting $100, and the candidates $50 extra, and thought all the city work should be done by city residents.

Took exception to Mr. Kilpatrick employing Chinamen erecting poles

Whoever gets into the council this year will not have much of a time, and not a dollar's worth of cash to do it with, and expected the council will be kicked out at the end of the year anyhow.

At the conclusion of his address the Doctor told what he considered a very humorous story about three roads leading up a hill, and it didn't make very much difference which one you took they all led to Hell anyway. [We trust the good doctor and his party do not land in the "bad" place, but if its political hell he's referring to, "here's hopin'."]

Mr. Johnston received an ovation upon arising to address the meeting. He had no intention of coming out, but he had been requested by about 20 responsible citizens to do so, and as he owned about 11 acres of land, thought he would. He read his platform, which appears in another column of this paper. If elected he would endeavour to see that the city got justice in every respect. He dweit upon the importance of having proper and efficient by-laws and also favored the performance of statute labor by those unable to pay taxes.

Mr. W. H. Kirkwood said his thoughts were pretty well expressed in the platform of his colleagues. Thought there were other things that might have been added. Continuing he said if you have not got confidence in the mayor and aldermen you elect, you should not vote for them. My interests are scattered throughout the city: and thought the only thing the city might be excused for going into debt for would be for schools.

Mr, George Leighton said he had not much to say, was not bound by any company, clique, or anybody, although some people had put him in with some bunch or other. He agreed with previous speakers that taxes would have to be kept down. There would be no money for the council to spend unwisely or extravagantly. If elected he would do his best to legislate wisely for the citizens.

Mr. Kerton announced that his platform was low taxation, civic ownership of all public utilities and encouragement of industries. We will have to do but little civic work. When we are ready to put in water if we go to the right source will have plenty for light also. Every city needs a payroll. If elected will endeavor to serve to the best of my ability.

J. W. McKenzie Jr., did not think that the present rate of taxation would be enough. The main highways would have to be repaired and some side streets built. After giving the old Water Works Co., a prod, went on to say that if we go a little easy we can soon own our own public utilities. If Mr. Kilpatrick and his aldermen were elected they would give away the public utilities.

Mr. E. H. Peterson, said the platform we are standing on had been very ably expounded by previous speakers, no one could say what the probable rate of taxation would be. The ward system was a sore spot in many places, and he was opposed to it, while in favor of municipal ownership, did not favor a dog in the manger policy, was a strong supporter of Mr. McPhee.

Mr. W. G. Robertson said he had not put his name to any platform, as he was a new man. A lot of petty talk had been going the rounds which were useless and served no purpose. The main plank of his platform was progress for the present. He suggested borrowing $2000 from the Government with which to make more improvements, for which the workers were to receive the rate per hour as provided for by the Government.

Favored low taxation, and advised all candidates if they had any axes to grind, to throw them away; and he would like to see politics kept out of municipal affairs. If elected would do his best for the interests of Conrtenay,

Dr. Millard asked some pertinent questions which were replied to by Mr. McPhee and Mr. Johnston, some of which created amusement for the ladies and gentlemen present. The meeting closed with singing the National Anthem.

More About Christmas

The christmas box–Many and various are the explanations given as to the beginning of this custom. It seems to have had its rise in the early days of christianity in Rome.

Boxes, made of pottery, were placed near the alters at christmastimes, and in these boxes the people placed money gifts, which were afterwards distributed among the apprenticcs.

The custom spread and reached England, and under varying conditions it has been kept up.

The day on which the gifts were made became known as Boxing day, and though the boxes have ceased, the name remains.

The Turkey–It is sad to say that turkeys have no connection with the celebration of christmas. It happens that December, in the natural order of hatching and rearing sees them at their prime. So we roast them. That's all.

The mistletoe–To find the origin of kissing under the mistletoe we have to turn to Scandinavian mythology, although the mistletoe under the Druids in Britain, was greatly venerated, and efforts have been made to connect this and the kissing.

Letter from Mrs. Watt To Womens Institute

My Dear Friends,—It seems as if it were in another age that I said goodbye to you all and came to other scenes to try to get back health and power to work again. So much has happened, such an upheaval! My private grief has long since been merged in the perfect maelstrom of sorrow that has overtaken the Empire. These are indeed dreadful days, and I know that you are sharing to the full in the common responsibility. I have often pictured what our meetings must be like now, everyone knitting for our gallant soldiers, and working out plans for utilizing to the full the resources of our Province. There will be no sacrifice too great for our W. I's. to undertake in the defence of the Empire.

Indeed, our activities are especially suited for this period. The needs of the Empire will be fulfilled by our exertions. What organization is more fitted for instance than ours, to deal with the food supply? It is our men folk who produce the supply. It is our women who preserve it and use it to the best advantage, Our Women's Institutes can best teach this not only to Canada but to England.

Only the other day I was at a meeting where it was announced that Belgian women from the country district were to form a colony in England to teach how women could develop rural living, how they applied agricultual and domestic science principies, and farm women organizatians to country life, and make it profitable. When I was asked to speak I pointed out that Belgian women learned this from Canada, and were one of the first to recognize the value of our women,s Institute, There was considerable applause, for Canada is very dear to England today,

In the great period of reconstruction after the war, agriculture will play a great part, There will have to be production to make up for this frightful waste. Undoubtedly state aid and private capital will co-operate to develop our farming resources, and there will be better days for rural Canada, as for rural England. Already here there is great adtivity along these lines. All sorts of committees are at work, and it is pretty generally recognized that this is one of the first measures of importance to be taken up all over the Empire.

So I need not urge you all to keep our Institutes prosperous and going, to continue the splendid work I know you are all doing, and to keep in readiness for the great work that is to come.

It has been wonderful to be here to see England at peace and war. I have collected a great deal of material and many photos and pictures, and I hope I can have a chance when I get back to tell you all about it. Most of all, I have been impressed by the perfectly marvelous work of the women's organizations There seems to be nothing English women cannot undertake. Their ability in meeting the situation at the very beginning and dealing with it, is as wonderful as the manner in which they have carried it on.

The day after war was declared, women were at work for the relief of distress, to set men free to enlist, to take care of their wives and children. All honour to English women

I am writing just now to say that as many of you will have near and dear ones in the ranks of our Canadian soldiers, it will be a privilege for me to see if there is anything I can do for these, individually, over here. I have been to our camps on Salsbury Plain, and have seen many of our boys. You will be glad to hear again that their health is very good, less than one per cent. have trifling ailments. The camps are on the breezy Downs, the tents have floors, and huts are building everywhere. The mud is pretty bad, but no one complained of that, or indeed of anything else except that they all without exception wanted to go to the front, and with true Canadian independence and gay unconcern, wanted to go whether they were ready or not, I understood from headquarters that equipment was not complete. But neither you nor I will lament that our lads are not being rushed in. There is, alas, time enough.

I have been able to be of use to some of our soldiers, have got hospitality in pretty English homes for some of them, different weekends, have written letters for some busy ones, have shopped for others. And I want you all to feel that the sons and husbands of our members may ask me freely to do anything I can for them So please let them have my address, as appended. There are lots of other Canadians here who would like to help out our boys if they knew addresses of any. Salisbury Plain is so enormous that unless one knows the exact address of a soldier, brigade, company, rank, number, everything it is impossible to find anyone. So far, nearly every address sent me is wrong.

I found that many of our boys had no (woollen mitts, mufflers, belts, etc, especially from B. C. So I have been collecting and making these. It is pretty cold here and in France.

I would like to urge you all to write very often to these lads. When they go to the front. many letters are lost, so you will just have to write that many more. Remember that camp temptations are hard to avoid. There is little recreation after work (a though we are trying to place halls everywhere) and the wretched public houses are near with light and warmth, and cheer, and beer at a penny a glass. It is little wonder the soldiers drift into them. And, oh! the harm it all does. These awful women drinking in the bars, tempting our boys.

Do write to everyone you know, and point out that the honor of Canada is in his keeping, and that he can fight well only if he has kept from drink and other things. No doubt our boys are all right I was assured that B. C bore splendid repute. But a gentle warning hurts no one, and the longer it lasts, the more the need. And do write cheery letters. It is so easy here to be depressed. Tell everything bright and funny you can. Forgive me if I have written too much on this, but my heart goes out to our lads, so many so young, and I cannot bear that evil should come near them if we can ward it off.

I have written so much that I cannot say anything at length on the other object of my letter—to tell you what I am doing over here for our Institutes. That will have to be in another letter. But have not been idle, as you will find when I return. I have learned so much that surely I ought to be of more use to you all. I think I may say that the Women's Institutes of B. C. are now better known here than any other women's society in Canada. Interviews have appeared in papers. and I have spoken in many parts of England. Some organizations here, such as the Mothers' Union, would, I think, like to affiliate to us, so we will be an Empire, wide society in days to come.

I hope you will not feel that I am not doing what I can to advance our mutual interests. The Vancouver Island Institutes may especially feel that not much is being done. But if they will bear me a few months longer, I will try to make up for lost time in local matters, I am iudeed anxious to resume my work, which is no doubt a burden to someone else just now. And indeed, we must all look forward to fresh activity when the day of peace dawns, and our righteous and chivalrous war is over.

I am writing at a most critical moment, in the days when, if invasion comes at all, it may come at moment. But long before you get this. I hope that danger will have passed, as did the danger to Paris, to Warsaw, to Calais.

I am going to live beside Mount Vernon Hospital and Convalescent Home, which is under Canadian doctors and nurses, and it will be my daily work to find out ater from day to day what Canadians are brought in, we must alas! face this possibility, and rest assured that if there are soldiers from B. C. we will help pass the time of couvalesence. We can trust in our boys to do as little harm to themselves as possible and as much to the enemy, and most of the wounds are slight or heal easily.

Please forgive the length of this letter and please receive my best wishes for the year to come. It will bring a new England and a new Empire, united. prosperous, purified. It is more than ever. our glorious motto, "For Home and Country."

Madge Robertson Watt

The following prayer has been prepared by Rev. F. Franklin-Watson and circulated in his Parish. It has been greatly appreciated, and with the author's permission we commend it to our readers

Parish of Comox with Cape Lazo and the Isles

Prayer for Daily Use During the War

O GOD, to Whose eternal love the needs and perils of all Thy creatures are known, we commend to Thy continual keeping, those who by land, sea and air are serving their country in her time of trial. We pray especially for all who are known to us, and who have obeyed the call of duty from this district, and also for others whose names are unknown. Yet these and many thousands more are known to Thee; therefore we pray for each one as if by name. Protect him and give him courage when he is in danger; make him bold yet merciful in fight; succour and restore him if he be wounded, and bring him home safely, if it be Thy Will, to those who love him.

Let Thy blessing and protection also be upon the doctors, nurses and clergy who minister to the sufferers. Grant forgiveness and rest to the souls of those who have died for their country's cause; comfort and help the mourners, the anxious and the needy ones at home.

Have mercy upon our wounded and sufiering enemies as well as upon those to whom they are dear.

Bestow wisdom upon our leaders; grant good success, we beseech Thee, to our army and fleet, and to the forces of our Allies. And in Thine own good time give to the nations a righteous and unbroken peace.

All this we ask in the Name of Him Who is the Prince of Peace and King of Kings, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

F. FRANKLIN-WATSON, VICAR.

A New Game Law

A game game law that should be passed by all the provinces, is the following: "Book agents may be shot between October 1 and Sept, 1; Spring poets from March 1 till June 1; Automobile Speed Demons, from Jan. 1 to Jan, 1; Road Hogs from April 15 to April 15; Amateur hunters from September 1 to February 1; War Talkers no closed season. Any man who accepts a paper for two years, and then when the bill is presented says 'I never ordered it,' may be killed on sight, and shall be buried face downward in quicklime, so as to destroy the germs and prevent the spread of the infection."

OMEGA

The "OMEGA" is the last word in watchmaking and the first watch in time-keeping.

ELLIS BROS., Limited
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for sale by all jewelers

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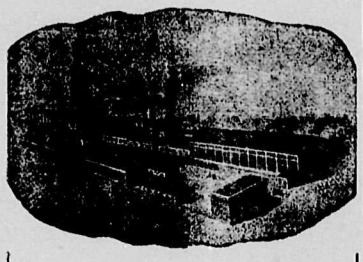
ENGINEERS & BOILERMAKERS



Engines of all kinds, Boilers of all kinds Plumbing Machinery, Tanks, Heavy Plate Work, etc.—Write for prices.

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POISONOUS
MATCHES

In less than two years it will be unlawful to buy or use poisonous white phosphorous matches

Everybody should begin now to use

EDDY'S NON POISONOUS
"SESQUI" MATCHES

and thus ensure safety in the home

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS
If you feel OUT of SORTS "RUN DOWN" GOT the BLUES SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No 1 No 2 No 3
THERAPION and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE No follow up circulars. No obligations. DR. LECLERC MED CO, HAVERSTOCK RD, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENG
WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

BLACK LEG
LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $1.00 50-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills 4.00
Use any injector, but Cutter's best.
The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only.
Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct.
THE CUTTER LABORATORY, Berkeley, California.

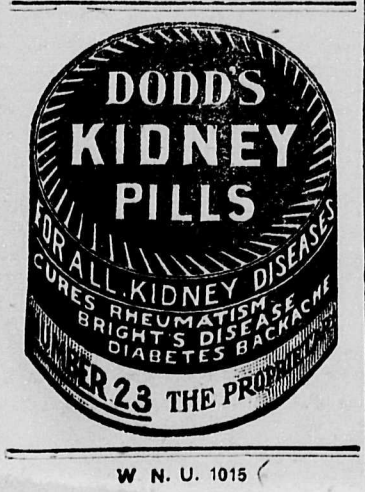
Literary Note

Some men never think of reading a book until they run across it under a lot of rubbish when the wife is packing up to move.

First Maid—That rich young feller that's courtin' Miss Ethel is awful stingy.

Second Ditto—What makes you think so?

First—Why, I heard him say to her: "A penny for your thoughts," and he a millionaire, mind you.



HANDLING BAGGAGE

A System That Simplifies Matters for the Railroad Men

Like most other mysteries, that of handling the thousands of pieces of luggage that come to a great railroad station has a simple solution. It seems to the layman that there must be confusion when incoming trains dump hundreds of trunks and hand bags into the baggage rooms for distribution to all quarters of the city. System, which has come to play an important part in all business nowadays, has made baggage handling a rather simple matter for the railroads. It is the use of a key number that does the trick.

Thavelers have noticed that their check numbers run into six figures, if they pay attention to the figures on their checks at all. It is the third of these units, counting back from the final number, that is the key to the whole system of dstribution. The expressman who handles the baggage for its home distribution hands into the baggage agent his mass of collected checks, all sorted on that basis, and the baggage handlers hustle the stuff out with very little delay.

Suppose he has only a few checks from an incoming local train. They may read 384741, 384301, 384599, 384735, 384812, 384487, 384622, 384256, 384739, 384747, 384056 and 384123. In each case the first three figures are identical—384. The first variation begins with the fourth, or hundreds, unit. By means of this unit he separates his checks—all the 7's in one bunch, all the 5's in another, and so on.

In the baggage room the trunks and bags are distributed as soon as received in ten apartments, each bearing a unit number, from 0 to 9. That number invariably represents the hundreds unit of the claimant's check. The trunk with a 384543 check would go to the same compartment as one numbered 385543 or 383543 or 12543 or 987543. The figure 5 is the key figure, with the result that there is never any confusion or trouble in locating the baggage desired. It would be in the compartment numbered 5.

This simple plan solves the mystery as to the prompt location of a piece of hand baggage when a passenger rolls up to the baggage room door in a taxi to get the piece of luggage he has had checked and has to wait but a moment to obtain it. It is a very simple solution of the trouble that a few years ago annoyed all travellers who had to wait for baggage to be transferred from one terminal to another in their own conveyances.

A man wearing a worried look went into a shop which advertised a patent slug exterminator, and asked for a hundredweight. The amazed assistant clamly said:

"Certainly sir; but that quantity would be sufficient to destroy all the slugs in Surrey."

"I know that,' was the reply; "they are all in my garden."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal.

I would not start on a voyage without it, if it cost a dollar a bottle.

CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN,
Schr. "Storke,"St. Andre, Kamouraska.

It Was Lincoln's Knife

Lincoln was always ready to join in a laugh at his own expense and used to tell the following story with intense enjoyment: "In the days when I used to be on the circuit I was accosted in the cars by a stranger, who said, Excuse me, sir, but I have an article in my possession which belongs to you.' 'How is that?' I asked, considerably astonished. The stranger took a jack-knife from his pocket. 'This knife, said he, 'was placed in my hands some years ago wtih the injunction that I was to keep it until I found a man uglier than myself. I have carried it from that time to this. Allow me to say, sir, that I think you are fairly entitled to the property.'"—"Everyday Life of Abraham Lincoln.

Diplomacy

"You persuaded your husband to join a glee club?"

"Yes," answered Mrs. Biggins; "when he starts to sing at home I can now advise him not to tire his voice, and when he sings in the club I can't hear him."

Proof

She—I don't think you love me as much as you used to do!

He—What makes you think that, dearest?

She—You are not half so foolish as you used to be

Needed Airing

"What's the matter with you?" demanded Boreno hotly. "I've got a right to air my opinions, haven't I?"

"Oh, of course," replied Brightly. "They're so stale and musty they certainly need something of that sort."—Philadelphia Press.

Strength

Dr. Lyman Abbott, the anti-suffragette, said at an anti-suffrage tea in New York:

"They call woman the weaker sex. Yet I have known more than one woman to bend a man's will during his life and break it after his death."—Washington Star.

ROYAL YEAST
MAKES PERFECT BREAD

FRANCE IN SOUTH AMERICA

Its Influence in the Metling Pot of the Latin Races

South America is the melting pot of the Latin races, and the French influence now seems to predominate over that of Spain. Italy is well represented, especially in strong Argentina. Brazil seems to be the most polyglot of them all, for here the native Portuguese is mingled not only with the Spanish and French and English, but a great deal of German. In the south of Brazil 90 per cent. of the people speak German, and Portuguese is not always enforced as the language even of the public schools.

The large German colonies here do not affiliate with these people as they do with the Anglo-Saxon brothers of the north. They live to themselves, they retain their own language and customs. In Chile, where there are many English, too, the Germans direct the education of the country. Buenos Ayres is close to this Germanic group in Southern Brazil and feels its influence, though Argentina seems the most unified and progressive of the republics in point of literary expression and culture.

French influence also is felt in Brazil. Rio de Janeiro itself was founded as a refuge for French Huguenots though they were afterward driven back. In Paris today one hears that a youth is to emigrate to America, but probably it is to Rio that he is going. There are many French immigrants, and French is required in most of the schools and is next to the native tongue in importance in Northern Brazil. Formerly in Brazil Spanish or German always came next to French, but it is said that some of the states now require English as the third language and that Brazilians are proud of their English.

Indigestion and Headaches

Arising From Constipation, Cured and Regular Habits Established by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

In the western provinces, where so many thousands live far from doctors and drug stores, very many rely on Dr. Chase's medicines to cure disease and maintain health and strength. This letter gives some idea of what perfect control Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills exert over the most common ills of life.

Mrs. H. K. Hewer, farmer's wife, Eastburg, Alta., writes: "For about ten years I suffered from constipation, indigestion, headache, and languid feelings Treatment from two or three doctors, afforded only temporary relief, so I turned to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and with most satisfactory results. Headaches have disappeared, regular habits established and general health very much better. Both my husband and I can speak highly of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, as we have both been greatly benefitted by them." One pill a dose, 25c a box, 5 for $1.00, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto

Greatest Song Writers

The immortal quartette of song writers are Goethe, Heine, Burns and Beranger. Of the four Burns is by far the most popular. Goethe was at heatr an "Olympian" and in all things a critic; Heine was in his deepest soul a pessimist and cynic; Beranger, while much more human, was a little bit too critical, while Burns, democratic to the core and of immense sympathy, threw himself into the common human lief of the world with a whole heart and wrote the songs that will live and be loved while humanity endures.—New York American.

Internal parasites in the shape of worms in the stomach and bowels of children sap their vitality and retard physical development. They keep the child in a constant state of unrest and, if not attended to, endanger life. The child can be spared much suffering and the mother much anxiety by the best worm remedy that can be got, Miller's Worm Powders, which are sure death to worms in any shape.

An English tourist was recently spending a holiday in Scotland when he met an old native. The tourist asked the man how old he was.

"I am 100," said the man.

"I rather doubt that you will see another 100," said the tourist.

"Aa dinna ken, mon," said the old man, "Aa'm stronger the noo than when I started the first 100!"

Regularity

of the bowels is an absolute necessity for good health. Unless the waste matter from the food which collects there is got rid of at least once a day, it decays and poisons the whole body, causing biliousness, indigestion and sick headaches. Salts and other harsh mineral purgatives irritate the delicate lining of the bowels. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills—entirely vegetable—regulate the bowels effectively without weakening, sickening or griping. Use

Dr. Morse's "Indian Root Pills

The Revenge of Neglected Things

We may as well face the fact that so long as we and our children are at large in a community, we shall be in danger from all the evils that are also at large in that community, and though we may be able to exclude from our homes the moth, the housefly, the agent and the burglar, we cannot exclude germs. They ride in on the trails of our gowns, they are tracked in on our shoes. They come in food and drink, in washes, in clothing, in wares. They come by mesengers and carriers and servants, as do the influences of evil.

We need not go to the slums if we do not wish. They will come to us, and, wreaking upon us the Revenge of Neglected Things, they will avenge the poor.

Yet it is not vengeance the poor are wanting. They only want help, and they do not dream how much we could give them, besides alms. They stand afar off, and look at us, beseeching too timid to knock at our forbidding portals. But the White Death, who has been their bed-fellow, is not abashed by any grandeur, or stopped by any bar. He comes straight from the filthy hovel to our homes, and peers in upon us through the windows, while we feast and laugh. He pushes open the door, and strides in, and sitting down at our very fireside, looks into the faces of our best beloved, so that they cry out and die!

The revenge of the slums falls not only upon the individual, but upon the city, in all its interests and activities.

It falls upon the city in losses of lives and money, taxes paid for pauperism, for crime, for the cost of disease.

It falls upon the city organizations that ignore the slums, by the light of their very ugliness and meanness, which frightens renters and buyers from the neighborhood, and injures all adjacent property.

It falls upon them, too, by breeding a class of citizens that are a dead weight to civic progress.

It falls upon the business interests by killing or weakening valuable working men, whose loss is felt in traffic, trade and manufacture.

It falls upon the churches, by raising up those who defeat and defy them, by lowering the whole moral tone of the community, and increasing the resistance to the powers of good.

These are the ways in which we are scourged by the slums, and until we learn our lesson, we must continue to suffer as well as the poor.—Albion Fellows Bacon in The Survey.

Safety on the Farm

Safety on the farm is as important as anywhere else. Many accidents are caused by the careless handling of machinery or by lack of proper inspection before machines are put into commission.

If an employer shows his interest in the supplying of safety appliances and in the education of his employees in the taking of precautions to prevent accidents, it will not be long before definite results will be apparent all along the line of help from superintendent to apprentice.

To be consistent, the man who sits back and expects that nature will replace the burned forest might also expect the supply men and the merchanics to replace, free of cost, that which they had supplied or produced and which, through carelessness, had been destroyed by fire.

Could Hardly Live for Asthma. Writes one man who after years of suffering has found complete relief through Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. Now he knows how needless has been his suffering. This matchless remedy gives sure help to all afflicted with asthma Inhaled as smoke or vapor it brings the help so long needed. Every dealer has it or can get it for you from his wholesaler.

Weight of a Gallon of Milk

"What is the standard weight for sweet milk?"

A quart of milk weighs 2.153 pounds and a gallon 8.612 pounds, or a quart 2.15 pounds and a gallon 8.6 pounds. It is understood that the temperature of the milk and the relative proportions of the butter fat and solids not butter fat cause the weight of milk to vary, but the weights stated above are those generally used.—Progressive Farmer.

The Novelist Rebuked

The late George Alfred Townsend (Gath) was lunching in New York one day when a novelist of the realist-pessimist school began to growl about marriage.

Gulping his drink and bolting his boiled beef and cabbage, the novelist in a long harangue proved conclusively that marriage was a failure.

When he had finished Gath gazed at him mildly and said:

"I tell you what it is, Ed.—when a man thinks marriage is a failure it's pretty blamed certain that his wife thinks so too."

"Didn't I tell you the last time you were here," taid the magistrate sternly to the prisoner who had been celebrating not wisely but too well, "that I never wanted you to come before me again?"

"Yes, sir,' replied the prisoner, "but I couldn't make the policeman believe it."—London Opinion.

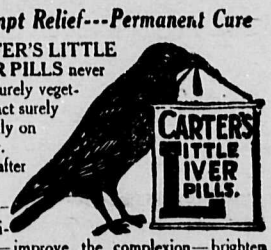
"My work,' remarked the bald-headed dentist, "is so painless that my patients often fall asleep in the chair while I am operating."

"Huh, that's nothing," retorted his rival. "My patients nearly all insist on having their pictures taken while I am at work, in order to catch the expression of delight on their faces."—Tit-Bits.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief---Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.



Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

A Real Lever Simulation

GOLD WATCH FREE.

A straightforward generous offer from an established firm. We are giving away Watches to thousands of people all over the world as a huge advertisement. Now is your chance to obtain one. Write now, enclosing 25 cents for one of our fashionable Ladies' Long Guards, or Gents' Alberts, sent carriage paid to wear with the watch, which will be given Free (these watches are guaranteed five years), should you take advantage of our marvellous offer. We expect you to tell your friends about us and show them the beautiful watch. Don't think this offer too good to be true, but send 25 cents to-day and gain a Free Watch. You will be amazed.—WILLIAMS & LLOYD, Wholesale Jewellers (Dept. 146), 60, Cornwallis Road, London, N., England.

Clark's Pork & Beans

Highest grade beans kept whole and mealy by perfect baking, retaining their full strength. Flavored with delicious sauces. They have no equal.

The Facile Mexican

In the opening paragraph of one of his best stories Kipling wrote: "Let it be clearly understood that the Russian is a delightful person till he tucks his shirt in. As an oriental he is charming. It is only when he insists on being treated as the most easterly of western peoples that he becomes a radical anomaly, extremely difficult to handle. The host never knows which side of his nature is going to turn up next" There is a somewhat similar difficulty with the Mexican. He can be charming, but one never knows whether he is the most northern southerner or the most southern northerner, and he can change from one to the other with a facility that is almost genius.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Hips are coming in again."

"Hurray! Now mother can come back from Europe."—Judge.

CONGENIAL WORK
And Strength to Perform it

A person in good health is likely to have a genial disposition, ambition and enjoy work.

On the other hand, if the digestive organs have been upset by wrong food, work becomes drudgery.

"Until recently," writes a western girl, "I was a railroad stenographer, which means full work every day.

"Like many other girls alone in a large city, I lived at a boarding house. For breakfast it was mush, greasy meat, soggy cakes, black coffee, etc.

"After a few months of this diet I used to feel sleepy and heavy in the mornings. My work seemed a terrible effort, and I thought the work was to blame—too arduous.

"At home I had heard my father speak of a young fellow who went long distances in the cold on Grape-Nuts and cream and nothing more for breakfast.

"I concluded if it would tide him over a morning's heavy work, it might help me, so on my way home one night I bought a package and next morning I had Grape-Nuts and milk for breakfast.

"I stuck to Grape-Nuts, and in less than two weeks I noticed improvement. I remember I used to walk the 12 blocks to business and knew how good it was simply to live.

"As to my work—well, did you ever feel the delight of having congenial work and the strength to perform it? That's how I felt. I truly believe there's life and vigor in every grain of Grape-Nuts."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., L.L.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Ass't General Manager

CAPITAL, $15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, $13,500,000

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of $1 and upwards. Careful attention is given to every account. Small accounts are welcomed. Accounts may be opened and operated by mail.

Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor. 821

F. C. BROCK, Acting Manager, Courtenay and Comox Branches
Comox branch open on Tuesdays, from 11 to 3

Letter to the Editor

Dear Sir,

At the meeting called for the purpose of boosting the McPhee propoganda on Monday evening last, I noticed that all the noise and applause came from relatives and employees of the speaker, who announced himself a candidate for mayor.

He fired his first big gun at the elector who came in plain clothes, and probably a none too full stomach, by saying he was glad to see so many of the "better class" in attendance. He then patted himself on the back and told his hearers that he had been first president of the Agricultural Society, had given ground for the first school and newspaper office, had been the moving spirit in establishing the Creamery, and had induced the Comox Logging Company to build its road through the town. He said he had fought the Electric and Water Works Company tooth and nail, and that he was going to run the town according to his ideas of Municipal Government. This oratory, which at times reached high altitudes, consumed about an hour, and greatly delighted his supporters, who were herded in one side of the hall for the purpose of furnishing the noise for the fire and smoke of his "big guns."

Now, Mr. Editor' let me inform you of some of the things Mr. McPhee has done and has not done for the good of the community.

He did not, as he said he had, establish the first business in Courtenay. That was established by the late Mr. Pidcock who built the first saw mill here on the site now owned by Mr. Kilpatrick, He secured by some means, the site of the south side of this town, and subdivided about 30 acres of it, and thereby made himself the first real estate speculator of Courtenay.

Beyond erecting a building for a general store and hotel, which he did not have sufficient faith in the town to begin until after the enterprising citizens had started the town on a growing basis, he has done little else in building other than the erection of some houses which he rented to Chinese.

How he gave the land for the first school site, and later demanded it back, as records in the Educational department will show. In the meantime the school-board has purchased a new shcool grounds from him at a cost of $500, which the rate payers have since paid for. He takes credit for establishing the Creamery. The truth of the matter is that the Government gave $1500, the Hon. Jas Dunsmuir took half the stock of the Company in cash, and the residents of Cumberland and Comox, the balance required. All Mr, McPhee did was to buy the equipment, which even at that time was antiquated and not capable of making butter at the smallest cost of labor, A Vancouver firm palmed off a lot of old creamery goods on him and the directors have since substituted modern appliances.

He tells you that he induced the Comox Logging Co, to build its road where it is now situated. That is not so, The Logging Co. first endeavored to get E, & N. Ry. to have their logs taken to salt water, but were not successful. They put the road where it is now, because that was the cheapest way. To have gone higher up and to the south would have meant the construction of a very expensive bridge and trestle work which at that time they were not prepared to undertake. The facts of the matter as told me by one of the principal officials of the Co. are that they had to give Mr. McPhee a fat price for the right of way through his land, and that they were unable to make any reasonable deal with him for the establishment of their headquarters in this town. Later on, when the right of way prices were considered by the Arbitration Board, he gave all the evidence he could against the Company, even going so far as to swear that bush land was worth over $100 per acre, and that the Company was of no material benefit to the town and district.

He didn't tell his hearers what excellent commodation he gave the public in the form of a packing-box in the old ware-house, where a man had to walk out backwards before he could turn around,

He tells you he has always served the public. He doesn't say what price the public had to pay for it—usually 50 to 100 per cent, above cost. As a director of the Pulp & Paper Co., which has long since gone bankrupt, he lent his influence to the soliciting agents, one of whom was his able son Wallace, to secure the sale of stock to residents of this district. Some of those who bought the stock put their last dollar into the Co., and have had to do the hardest kind of day work to maintain themselves.

Again he was instrumental in inducing the farmers to bond their coal measures to the Vancouver Prospecting Co., a bunch of green goods speculators who had neither money, nor experience in coal development, but who were clever enough to mulct the unsuspecting farmer into legal cost to the tune of about $200 each.

As an aspirant for political honors he had been equally unsuccessful. He does not tell you in his write-up in the Herald that he was twice defeated when soliciting the sufferages of the electors for a seat in the Provincial Legislature.

With all his eloquence, it will take more than his statement to make the people believe that he has worked for anyones welfare but his own. He antagonised the Dunsmuir Colliery Co., as long as it did business in this district and has still carried on the warfare against the present holding Company, who paid their good money for the former's property. He has also bucked the Logging Co., and has earned their utter contempt for him and his associates.

So long as everything concerning the town and district was done in the McPhee way it met with the approval of Mr. McPhee and his clique, if done any other way it was to be consigned to the bow-wows.

Now in view of Mr. McPhee's record as a business and public man does it justify the electors tendering to him the highest position in the gift of the people? Decidedly not. He may have other claims to the position such as long residence, family plums, dislike of his competitors and jealously of other business and professional men, but these will not weigh with an electorate who want a sound business man at the helm of their municipal ship on its first voyage on the sea of incorporation.

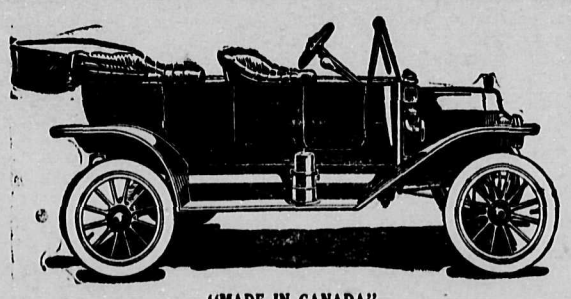
RATEPAYER.

Card of Thanks

Mrs. Samuel Piercy and family desire to sincerely thank their many friends and acquaintances for their kind sympathy and help during their recent bereavement in the loss of the late Samuel Piercy.

Mrs. S. Piercy and Family.

Sandwick, January 8, 1915.



"MADE IN CANADA"

Now's the time to prepare for next year's harvest

Your harvest will be bigger, better next year if you put in more time on the farm. Drive a Ford—and reduce from a matter of hours to a matter of minutes, time spent in those necessary trips to town during the busy season. Seventeen thousand Canadian farmers drive the Ford because it's a time-saver—money-saver—and pleasure-giver.

Ford Touring Car $590. Ford Runabout $540. Ford Coupelet $850. Ford Sedan $1150. Ford Town Car $840

(All cars sold fully equipped f. o. b. Ford, Ont.)

Buyers of these practical cars will share in profits if we sell 30,000 new Ford cars between August 1, 1914 and August 1, 1915

Ford Motor Company OF CANADA, LIMITED.

E. C. EMDE - COURTENAY

Ford THE UNIVERSAL CAR

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF COURTENAY

NOTICE is hereby given that the Registration of Voters at the forthcoming first Municipal Election will close on Monday next, January 4th, 1915.

After that date no statutory declarations can be received, or vote registered, but the voters' list will remain open for inspection and (if necessary) revision, until 12 o'clock noon, of January 9th.

A Voter's qualifications at the first election are that he (or she) shall be a British Subject, twenty-one years of age, and the owner of real property (not necessarily registered) within the incorporated area of the value of at least $100. Furthermore, he (or she) must have resided within the incorporated area since June 29th last, and must have applied to the Returning Officer for registration before the closing of the list and have had his (or her) name placed thereon.

Applicants for registration must make a statutory declaration as to their qualifications, and must be prepared to furnish proof of such qualificatious. A description of the real property on which the applicant wishes to qualify must be given, and documentry proof of ownership produced.

The Voters List and declarations will be open to inspection by any person within legal hours at the Road Superintendent's Office, which will remain the place of registration until the closing of the list on January 4th.

Declaration forms and any further information required can be had at the place of registration.

HOWARD ELLIS,
Returning Officer

Courtenay, B. C., Dec. 30, 1914,

Men This Is Your Opportunity

20% Discount

Hobberlin Tailored To Measure

Suits and Overcoats

Special December Selling Only

Sole Agents

McPHEE & MORRISON

Phone 1 COURTENAY

Comox Co-Operative Society

Dealers in all kinds of Meats, Butter, Eggs and Farmer's Produce, Cooked Meats a Specialty. We sell only the best. Prices are always low and satisfactory. We pay best prices for produce

Phone No. 2 Courtenay

Men

who really desire to make their wives happy this Christmas and save them an incalculable amount of labor and wory now and in the years to come will have no hesitation in making them a present of the "Greatest Labor-saving Device" that ever entered the home,

An Electric Iron

We have a very limited number of irons in stock so avoid disappointment by placing your order early. We guarantee these irons for ten years, and our selling price is only $3.25.

The Courtenay Electric Light, Heat & Power Co.

Phone 35 ot 65 Office Mill Street

Palace Livery & Feed Stable

Horses and Buggies for Hire at Terms cash.

We also attend to wood hauling

JAS. CAIRNS & SON
Proprietors

Courtenay Phone 25

NOTICE!

A Public Meeting wilt be held at 8 o.clock in the

Knights of Pythias Hall

ON

Tuesday, Jan'y 12

At which the undersigned will express his views on matters pertaining to the forthcoming Civic Elections

All other candidates for Mayoralty and Aldermanic Honors are cordially invited to attend and express their views on civic matters

D. KILPATRICK,
Candidate for Mayor

FOR RENT

The Watson Ranch

SANDWICK

Lot 180, Comox District

Tenders to rent the above ranch for one, two or three years may be sent to us on or before Thursday next, the 14th inst.

HARDY & BISCOE

Phone 10 COURTENAY

To Bake or Not to Bake?

The former is really unnecessary when Bread from the Courtenay Bakery is available andby reason ofquality has so many votaries. Get the A B habit and satisfaction

W. Aitken - Prop.

Opposite new Presbyterian Church

Review want ads pay, try one

The Talisman

By L. T. Meade

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

Meanwhile, Mr. Sunningley, feeling by no means comfortable, went to his office in the city. There, he had a long conversation with Mr. Parkes, and told him that although he was engaging a fresh chaperon for Barbara, he was feeling intensely nervous about her. While this conversation was going on, one of the clerks came in and said a gentleman particularly wished to see Mr. Sunningley, at the same time putting the gentleman's card into the lawyer's hands.

"Why! to think of it!" exclaimed Sunningley, his face brightening up. "It's no less a person than Ralph Osborne! We haven't seen him for months. Show the gentleman in at once, will you, Stevens?"

The clerk withdrew, and the next moment, a young man with a particularly bright and keen face was shown into the room. He shook hands heartily with the two old gentlemen, sat down in a chair, and began to relate a few of his experiences.

"I hope you didn't think I had forgotten all about you," he said. "I have been round the world, and have got a great deal of enjoyment out of it. But now I have come back to work I was wondering if you would give me a post in your office; I do not mind how small, nor do I need to earn money. I have been left a very large fortune by my dear father—the Admiral; and my uncle, Dean Chance, will also, I have no doubt, help me by and by. The question of money need not come into this arrangement. I simply want to work. You know I have studied law, and if you think I am any good, I should be delighted to help you."

Good! My dear boy, good! Why, you are the very person we want," said Sunningley; "with your experience, your youth—your zeal."

"My dear sir," exclaimed the young man, fixing his eyes on the lawyer's face, "you look upset about something."

"And so I am, Ralph, so I am. I am terribly anxious about Barbara Chance."

Osborne's face became very white.

"I came home about Barbara Chance," he said, in a low voice. "For heaven's sake do not tell me that there is anything wrong with her. The evening before I left Wothington-on-the-Hill I went to Barbara and asked her to be my wife. She is the only girl I have ever loved. She acknowledged that she loved me, but said that she would never, never marry while her father lived. I saw an account of the dear Rector's death in an English paper when I was in Uganda, and hurried home at once to my darling. She may have left the Rectory; so I have come to you, to you for her address."

"My boy, my dear boy," said Sunningley, "what you say relieves my worst fears, and Barbara is not far off, she is with me, she is my adopted child until you claim her, Ralph; and the sooner the better; yes, under the circumstances, the sooner the better."

"What circumstances, my dear sir?"

"She is followed, Ralph, followed. Oh! I cannot go into such a long story now. Will you help me and keep the child out of danger by being her chaperon for the present. I believe she has engaged the services of an old governess of hers—a Miss Lacy—but she wants a strong man like yourself, Ralph. Oh! what a providence that you have come back in the nick of time."

"You know that I will do all I can for Barbara; but give me some outline of this mystery, Cousin Horace."

"I will do what I can. Have you ever heard of Mrs. Chance?"

The color rushed into the young man's face.

"I have both heard of her and seen her," replied Osborne, in a subdued, anxious voice, as though he were trying to conceal something. "But that is years ago, and the poor woman has long been dead."

"My dear Ralph, how little you know—how little Barbara knew until after her father's death—she, too, was under the impression that her mother was dead, for Humphrey Chance, poor fellow, told her so. Once, in a moment of confidence, he gave me an inkling of the truth, but beyond the fact that the woman was alive I knew few particulars. I wanted Chance to tell his child the truth, but he would not hear of it. Then, what happened? The poor man evidently got an awful letter from this fearful and designing woman; poor little Barbara innocently brought it to him, and when he read it the shock was undoubtedly terrible. You know he was an old-looking man for his years. No one will ever know now what that letter contained, for Chance destroyed it. Barbara, coming in a quarter of an hour later, with flowers from the garden, found the charred remains of a letter in the grate and her father stretched out on the rug in front of the fire. He was at first quite unconscious, and had struck his temple in a fatal part on one of the sharp prongs of the fender. He revived just before death and gave Barbara a message of some sort. We imagined that she was fairly well provided for, but she found hidden in a cupboard in a wall of the library, a small black box, which contained terrible particulars, quite plain to us, Ralph, but I'm thankful to say, not plain to Barbara. The main thing, however, was that all the money which was to keep the poor child was to be sent to her mother. The mother was not dead. The object in sending the woman the money was to keep her away from Barbara."

Osborne made no reply except with his eyes, which looked stern and terrible.

"I did not think," continued Sunningley, "that the woman was in London; but now I am under the impression that she is, and that she is watching little Barbara and biding her time. She followed the child the other day as she was walking with my housekeeper from Vauxhall Bridge Road to Dean's Yard."

"But what had Barbara to do with Vauxhall Bridge Road?" asked Osborne, impatiently. "I know the sort of place it is, it is what I should explain as an unlikely and improper place for a young girl like Barbara Chance to be seen in."

"Nevertheless, my dear fellow, Barbara Chance, by the mercy of God, met an angel in that unlikely place. An angel, no less, Ralph. She saved her from—from what I cannot speak of. She did it without hope or thought of reward, just because of her good, loving heart. I tell you what, Ralph, I mean to leave Mrs. Russell a legacy in my will, and I shall provide for her boy."

"But what is happening now?" said Osborne, his tone full of impatience.

"I must tell you, Ralph, I must tell you all. Barbara is the best little girl on earth, but she is proud of the proud, and will not take anything for nothing. So in order to induce her to come and live with me, her own cousin, I had to dissemble—yes, Ralph, I, in my old age—past sixty, my boy, stooped to downright falsehood. I told the child that she was coming to me by her father's express wish. That clinched the matter. You must be careful not to deceive her, Ralph."

"Trust me," said Osborne.

"And now," continued Sunningley, "the next best thing is for you to come home with me to dinner and meet your little girl."

"Thank you, sir. God bless you," said Osborne. He took out his watch and looked at the hour with a sigh of impatience; Sunningley could not help smiling.

"Dinner hour won't be long coming round, old man," he said, "and it is really wisest under the circumstances that I should take you to see Barbara; besides, at present she is out; Mrs. Gray was going to take her to Richmond to have tea on the terrace."

Accordingly, Ralph Osborne curbed his impatience as best he could. He called for the lawyer, sharp at half-past six, and they went to the house in Dean's Yard a little before seven o'clock. Barbara's custom was always to wait in the drawing room for Uncle Horace. She looked round the room on this occasion to see that the flowers were fresh, that the piano stood invitingly open, that the fire was bright and blazing up the chimney, and that the electric light was just as soft and pleasant as light could be. She heard the click of the latch-key in the door, she heard Sunningley's step, somewhat slow and dragging, but who had come with him? What other step was that, so strong, so light, so buoyant?

The girl's heart began to beat with an amazed joy and fear—a mingling of the two which was impossible to describe. Oh, Ralph was far, far away! and yet no one else in all the world walked quite like Ralph. She felt she could not bear to see his double. She clasped her hands on her breast with a piteous attitude and approached the door. It was—it wasn't—it was—it was——

"Barbara!" said that deep, true voice. Her little face grew crimson, then white as death. Sunningley discreetly withdrew.

"Delay dinner for five minutes," he said to his housekeeper.

When the door was closed and the two found themselves alone and together, Ralph Osborne clasped his beloved little girl to his breast.

"Oh, darling!" she said, with a sob of joy. Then gently and firmly she disengaged those strong arms; she stood a little away from him.

"Ralph, you have come back; you know what you are to me and what I am to you, but make me a promise, my—my darling."

"Anything, sweetheart, if only you will marry me."

"It is just that," said Barbara. "We must not even talk of marriage, although we can be the best of dear friends, until father has been"—a sob rose to her throat—"six months in his grave. I could not bear it sooner, Ralph, I coudl not—could ot bear t. But we can be dear friends—the greatest friends in the world, if only you will agree."

"I must, my dearest, if it is your wish; but it is a curious compact, for I long to keep you safe and happy, my little girl."

CHAPTER XV.

All seemed now to go well for Barbara Chance; her lover had returned, she was safe in the luxurious home of her dear Uncle Horace, she was petted and fussed over and loved. Miss Lacy and Osborne took her day after day for pleasant execursions; she saw London properly for the first time. Osborne could explain the old history to this most charming and intelligent pupil; she had her own way, too, with regard to Miss Octavia, and went to see her after the week was up, accompanied by Osborne, who was always waiting for her on the steps when she left the house. Such a gallant lover! Such a splendid-looking gentleman! Mrs. Russell was beside herself with excitement. Had she not guessed, had she not guessed? And when the said gentleman shook her hand and thanked her, as only he knew how, she was quite overcome with excitement.

"The darlin', the darlin'!" she kept repeating.

But alas! perhaps it is good for us, or it would not be, but certain it is that it is not the lot of human beings in this world to have joy without that grim and strange compound called sorrow mixed with it.

All was going very well with Barbara. The strange woman, to all appearances, never troubled her again; nevertheless, trouble was at hand. There came a dark day, towards the very end of February, when a thick fog enveloped London. The carriage had been sent as usual for Miss Lacy, but Barbara did not expect her until ten o'clock. Miss Lacy, Barbara, and Osborne intended to spend the day at Windsor, hoping to get away from the thick, evil-smelling fog. Barbara was up in her own sweet little sitting room; the pretty clock on the mantelpiece struck nine; a servant was in the room dusting and puttings things in order. Suddenly there came a ring at the front door bell. Mrs. Gray was busy on housekeeping intent in the distant kitchens. The girl, who was dusting Barbara's room, ran down to answer the bell. Her name was Flora, and she adored Miss Barbara. She came back now with a long face.

"A message has come for you, Miss, from Mrs. Russell. She wants you to put on your hat and jacket and go immediately to see Miss Octavia Henslowe; the poor lady has been taken most seriously ill and the doctor says that if she does not see you, miss, he cannot answer for the consequences. She has been crying out for you the whole night long."

(To be Continued)

THE STANDARD ARTICLE
SOLD EVERYWHERE
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

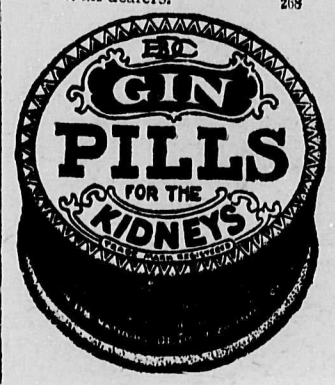
Island of Cyprus

Cyprus, which has been annexed by Great Britain, is the third largest island in the Levant. It has a length of 140 miles and an average breadth of 45, the total area being 3,584 square miles. Cyprus has been a protectorate of Great Britain since 1878, much as Egypt has been controlled by the British, although both in reality belonged to Turkey. This is not the first time that Cyprus comes definitely and distinctly under British control, Richard I. having conquered it on his way east when on the Third Crusade. From 1570 and three centuries thereafter, or up till 1878, Cyprus was under Turkish rule, and was forced to endure all the usual forms of Turkish misrule and cruelty. Since 1878, it has been administered through the British colonial office by means of an arrangement made with Turkey in that year. The government is carried out by a high commissioner, assisted by executive and legislative councils.

The island of Cyprus had a population in 1901 of 237,022, consisting largely of Greeks and Turks. About twenty-two per cent. of the island adhere to the Mohammedan religion. The island produces the usual Mediterranean fruits, wines, tobacco, silk, sponges, some grain and a considerable amount of mineral wealth. The capital is Nicosia, which is located in the interior, the two chief ports being Limasol and Larnaca. Now that Cyprus is a definite part of the British empire, it is only to be expected that a more vigorous policy in connection with the development of the island's resources and the cultivation of its commerce will be proceeded with. The island is an important possession, as it commands the Levant.—Montreal Journal of Commerce.

A BACKACHE

—with burning, highly colored urine—are sure signs of weak or inflammed Kidneys. Gin Pills cure all Kidney and Bladder Troubles. 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50. —at all dealers. 268



SPIES TRAINED FOR THEIR DUTY

Highly Qualified Men Sent Broadcast Over World to Gather Useful Information

Very grave considerations are attached to the question of German espionage in Britain. All countries spy. It is merely a matter of whether it is done well or not. The German spy is the widest spread form of the evil existing in Europe. All have been aware of the disease, but none seem to have found the remedy.

Since the outbreak of the war the severest restrictions have been taken to obviate the leakage of news, censors closely investigate every despatch from whatever source, telephone conversations in foreign languages are instantly cut off and every possible precaution is taken. Yet German spies in England—whose name is legion—laugh at British primitive methods and manage to get all that transpires at the front through to Berlin and elsewhere, as well as a good deal more that is cleverly "collected" of a far more intimate character.

How is this done? Much criticism is levelled at military and civil authorities for the leniency displayed in the civil courts, and elsewhere, towards spies who are caught, more or less "in the act." The German method of instantly shooting spies or hanging them, is quoted, and Britain is voted the easiest going and less suspicious country in the world.

Urgent demands are made that all Germans—naturalized or otherwise—be "chased" from British shores, or enclosed in a compound from which any attempt to escape would at once be followed by a sentry's bullet. This is no easy matter and cannot be accomplished in a moment, be the authorities ever so eager in its prosecution. That it should be done there is little little room to doubt. The fault really lies in the system which has permitted such shoals of Germans and other "undesirables" to land without, until recently, any organized system of registration or means of tracing new arrivals, after they have been some little time in the country.

When the Aliens act was passed in 1905 a certain restriction was imposed upon the scum of Europe being "dumped" upon Britain's shores, aimed chiefly at persons from southern Europe, landing here in a state of penury or disease without relatives or definite means of subsistence later on. It made no provision, however, for that more dangerous and higher class of intruder, from which the higher class of German spy has been taken.

Take the case of that master spy, Armgaard Karl Graves, whose machinations, it will be remembered, the New York American made considerable efforts to unmask some months ago without avail owing to the absolute refusal on the part of the British government authorities to give any information about him. Graves is as well known in America as he is in London. His skill and ingenuity at his trade is well set forth in a book he has just published entitled "The Secrets of the German War Office." Whether it be exaggerated, sensational or a distorted record of facts, it proves beyond doubt the thoroughness of the German spy system, the utter unscrupulousness of those even in high places and the splendid efficency with which the work allotted them is carried out by the German professional spy.

Here, then, is the real answer to the question as to how it is done. No German spy is sent out on his difficult mission without a complete training in the art of discovering the secrets of the country whose "intelligence" department he has to probe. A stern code of "do's" and "don't's" is thoroughly instilled into him. He must learn—just like a trained burglar—how to assume disguises and act parts at a moment's notice. Absolute silence in all company as to his missions must be adhered to. Too much association with petticoats, who may be decoy ducks, is discountenanced. He becomes a number, not a unit, from the day he enters the service seriously. He must avoid the telephone, the telegraph, and the cable as much as possible. A pre-arranged cipher may only be used in urgent cases. He must be an expert in mathematics, trigonometry, surveying draughtsmanship and all the arts necessary to take quick and accurate estimates of vessels, forts, harbors in the land to which he is assigned.

This Karl Graves was trained under the direct tutelage of the imperial service and learned all about torpedoes, guns, etc., from scientific and highly qualified military and naval officers. He has proved a past master in the art of many disguises. At one time we find him a millionaire from South Africa studying and getting in tow with special "mugs" through the medium of the green cloth, at another he is attached to the German hospital in Turkey specializing on Asiatic diseases as a result of his medical training but really spying; in the Straits Settlements he proceeded to get "plans, data, and photographs" of the British new naval base there while posing as a tourist interested in tropical botany. He had some interesting experiences among the managers of Lipton's tea plantations in Ceylon. When arrested at Rosyth on the Firth of Forth particulars of every vessel in the British navy, every naval base, fortifications and strategic point in Great Britain was found upon him.

And for this the highest salary he earned in his prime was $2,500 per annum with an unlimited margin for expenses, the latter being never questioned, while bonuses are given for big coups.

An Irish agricultural journal advertises a new washing machine under the heading: "Every man his own washerwoman." The same paper, in its culinary department, says that "Potatoes should be boiled in cold water."

Better Light and More of It

KEROSENE light is best for young eyes and old eyes alike. The

Rayo

lamp gives you kerosene light at its best — a steady, generous glow that reaches every corner of the room.

The *RAYO* does not smoke or smell. It is made of solid brass, nickel-plated. It is easy to light, easy to clean, easy to rewick. At dealers everywhere.

Made in Canada

ROYALITE OIL is best for all uses

THE IMPERIAL OIL CO., Limited
Winnipeg Calgary Regina Montreal
Quebec Halifax Edmonton Saskatoon
Vancouver Toronto Ottawa

GREAT FEAT OF FRENCH PATROL

Hold Huge Body of Germans in Check and Retire After Long Battle

Lieutenant Verlin is honorably mentioned in General Joffre's order of the day for a remarkable feat in the valley of the Oise. Surrounded by the enemy while engaged in scouting, he managed to rejoin his regiment after losing 37 men out of 50. A survivor now in a hospital here gives an account of the adventure.

The reconnaissance party was operating on the right bank of the Oise. Its members were told that Uhlans had been seen in the neighborhood but there was no information about their number or the road they had followed.

The lieutenant had decided to continue the reconnaissance when the enemy was sighted in considerable numbers. He ordered his men, therefore, to rejoin the regiment as rapidly and as secretly as possible, but they were discovered. The section gained the wood under the fire of the enemy, but without losing a single man. They were then deployed at great intervals, and took any shelter they could find. When the enemy approached it was found to number 6,000 or 7,000. The lieutenant encouraged his men by going from one to the other and ordered them to husband their ammunition. If the enemy charged the wood the little party would have been annihilated, but it was evidently deceived by the way in which the fire was managed. The tiny force kept its ground until midnight. At that moment only 13 were in a condition to continue the fight. The lieutenant addressed his men:

"Mes enfants, we must leave at any cost. Cease fire and get on the road. Perhaps we can get away in the dark, as the Germans will not dare to venture into the wood."

Before this retirement the Germans feared an ambush and hesitated to advance. In that way the little party got away, and at dawn reached their regiment, where the colonel embraced them.

How Did She Know?

The young man carefully removed the cigars from his vest pocket and placed them on the piano. Then he opened his arms.

But the young girl did not flutter to them.

"You," she said coldly, "have loved before."—Chicago Herald.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

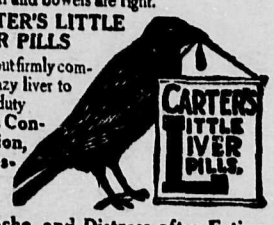
are just the right medicine for the children. When they are constipated —when their kidneys are out of order —when over-indulgence in some favorite food gives them indigestion —Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills will quickly and surely put them right. Purely vegetable, they neither sicken, weaken or gripe, like harsh purgatives. Guard your children's health by always keeping a box of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills in the house. They

Keep the Children Well

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty. Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.



Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

CLARK'S SOUPS

Eddy's Matches

Though we have somewhat advanced prices because of the increased cost and scarcity of raw material, the usual high standard of our quality will be maintained.

CHILDREN TEETHING

BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD. THANKS TO

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel 'OUT of SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT the BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 THERAPION and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE No follow up circulars. No obligations. DR. LE CLERC MED. CO., HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENG. WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

PATENTS

Featherstonhaugh & Co., head office, King street east, Toronto, Canada.

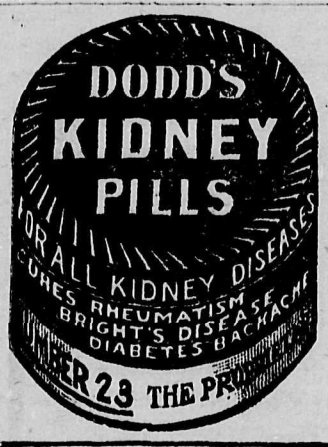
"I hope," said the kind lady, as she handed the tramp a penny, "you'll not squander this on vile liquor."

"Don't you be alarmed, ma'am. I always drink the best."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Doctor—Do do you talk in your sleep?

Patient—No; I talk in other people's I'm a clergyman.



Care Required in Storing Potatoes

Potatoes should be thoroughly dry and should be stored in a cool, well ventilated cellar or storeroom which is perfectly dark. Do not pile the potatoes in heaps on the floor or against the wall; slats should be nailed about one inch apart and four inches from the wall; a temporary floor should be laid about four inches above the permanent floor, with openings between the boards. This will allow the air to circulate through the pile. Large piles should have ventilators running through them. These should be made of wood, with slats on two sides for openings.

The temperature of the cellar or storehouse should be kept as nearly as possible at from 33 to 35 degrees. The cooler potatoes are kept without freezing, the better. If too warm, their value for seed is lessened, as they sprout too early.—J. F., in Conservation.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Tobacco and the Army

There was a time when the sender of tobacco to the troops would not have received the thanks of the authorities at the war office. Such charity would never have done for the Duke. In 1845, for instance, Wellington issued the order, "The commander-in-chief has been informed that the practice of smoking has become prevalent among the officers of the army, which is not only in itself a species of intoxication occasioned by the fumes of tobacco, but undoubtedly occasions drinking and tippling by those who acquire the habit, and he entreats the officers commanding regiments to prevent smoking in the messrooms and to officers of junior rank in the regiments." Today, even the Lancet applauds practice with the pipe!

Another Nebula Coming

The latest from the skies is that there is a big nebula coming in the direction of the earth at the rate of one hundred miles a second. If that nebula strikes us it will be like a ton of coal falling on a gnat. It will overwhelm us and annihilate us. Its speed is more than three billion miles a year.

One might think at that rate it might soon reach us, but it never will. It will veer off into endless space long before it would strike the earth. But think of the distance and its coming one hundred miles a second and never getting here, it is so far off. This fact gives one an idea of the bigness of the universe and the littleness of the earth, and to lead one in the ways of modesty and simplicity, where selfishness and unkindness are never tolerated and the rule of purity, honor and duty becomes the law of gravitation.—Ohio State Journal.

Won Fame on its Merits.—The unbounded popularity that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil enjoys is not attributable to any elaborate advertising, for it has not been so advertised, but is entirely due to the merits of this Oil as a medicine. In every city, town and hamlet in the country it is sought after solely because of its good qualities.

Protracted Defensive Fighting

That success waits on the one who undertakes the offensive has been recognized many times in accomplishments of a peaceful nature, and that the same rule holds good in war, is illustrated in the recent operations of the armies in Europe. It has been generally conceded that real success in war results only from offensive operations.

It is true that in order to gain time to complete the mobilization of its troops, or for other reasons, a nation in danger of invasion by a more powerful or better prepared neighbor may be compeled to assume a defensive attitude. Its highly disciplined and efficient armies skilfully handled, may be able to inflict tremendous losses on the invader by repeatedly compelling him to attack and carry strong defensive positions, previously prepared, in order to continue his advance into the defender's territory. The defenders, by a succession of well timed and orderly retreats to selected positions in the rear, may succeed in drawing their more aggressive opponents into a position where all the advantages, strategic and tacical, will then be on the side of the defenders. All this, however, will result in little or no advantage to the defenders unless they are prepared and willing promptly to assume the offensive at the psychological moment, and thus turn the tables on the weakened enemy and drive him out of the country.

A protracted defence is dangerous. Recent events show that a skilful commander can play it successfully against the best armies the world has ever seen. We are not yet in position to count the cost or to predict the ultimate results. At date of writing the counter offensive is meeting with success. This is in accord with the rules of the game.

A Handy Man

A woman in the country recently advertised in the local papers for a "Handy man."

"What I want," she said to the first applicant, "is a man that will do odd jobs about the house, run errands, one that never answers back and is always ready to do what I want."

"Ah," said the applicant, as he turned away, "it's a husband you're looking for, ma'am."

Alberta Farm Products

According to figures prepared by the provincial department of agriculture the value of farm products of Alberta will exceed $65,000,000 this year as against $58,000,000 in 1913.

Poor Blood

is the indirect cause of much winter sickness—it allows chills, invites colds and sickness.

NOURISHMENT alone makes blood—not drugs or liquors—and the nourishing food in *Scott's Emulsion* charges summer blood with winter richness and increases the red corpuscles.

Its *Cod Liver Oil* warms the body, fortifies the lungs, and alleviates rheumatic tendencies.

YOUR DRUGGIST HAS IT.

14-45 SHUN SUBSTITUTES.

SCOTT & BOWNE, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Lighting Up Old Forges

The French government has placed an order for 1,500,000 horseshoes with Scottish Iron and Steel Company, Coatbridge, Scotland.

One of the works acquired by the company, that of the Coatbridge Iron Works, held an exclusive patent for Great Britain for the manufacture of horseshoes by mechanical means, and at one period did an enormous business.

Competition from Germany proved too strong and the making of the shoes had to be stopped two years ago. These works were entirely stopped. Now that this order by the French government has been secured the works will be re-opened.

Another factory in the town is working overtime in making barbed wire. —London Chronicle.

No man or woman should hobble painfully about because of corns when so certain a relief is at hand as Holloway's Corn Cure.

An American railroad has adopted the suggestion brought forward by one of its engineers; that engine inspectors be given magnifying glasses, in order that they may be more readily detect such damage and imperfections on axles and wheels as flaws and cracks. In this is seen the practical value of the safety-first campaign, in that the suggestion came from an employee, and it is to be noted that the company suitably rewarded him by presenting him with an "honor button," and granting him a month's leave of absence with pay.

A Rise in Corn

Always follows the use of Putnam's Corn Extractor, which cures all kinds of Corns in 24 hours, without pain. Putnam's gives the best results. Use it.

Mistook the Craft

H. G. Wells, the novelist, tells of a deaf old fisherman who was out in a rowing boat one day when a motor boat near him sprang a leak and immediately sank.

Its occupants shouted, but the old man sat puffing at his pipe and paid no attention. Finally they managed to swim to his boat and clambered aboard.

One of them yelled indignantly at him: "Confound you! Why didn't you lend a hand? Didn't you see we were sinking?"

"Lor' bless yer," he gasped in reply, "I saw yer right enough, but I thought you was one of them submarines."

"Gentlemen, is not one man as good as another?"

"Of course, he is," shouted the Irish chartist, "and a great deal better."

BOY'S HEAD A SIGHT FROM ECZEMA

In Blisters. Itched and Burned Badly. Had to Put Gloves On Child's Hands. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment Healed.

10 Abbott Ave., Toronto, Ont.—"My boy had eczema badly all over, but his head was very bad and was affected most. It came out in blisters and it was a sight to look at. It itched and burned so badly that I had to put gloves on the child's hands. It came out first on his face near the ears, then went to his head and then on his body. His head was like a fish it was so bad.

"I used ———, also ———, and others, and nothing did him any good. I gave them up and tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I used three cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and at the end of six weeks he was entirely cured." (Signed) Mrs. Carroll, Jan. 1, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

For pimples and blackheads the following is a most effective and economical treatment: Gently smear the affected parts with Cuticura *Ointment, on the end of the finger, but do not* rub. Wash off the Cuticura Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and *continue bathing for some minutes.* This treatment is best on rising and retiring. At other times use Cuticura Soap freely for the toilet and bath, to assist in preventing inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores. Sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

AEROPLANE HAS AIDED ALLIES

Have as Good Aircraft and as Useful as Germans

Published reports that French aeroplanes are never seen above the French lines while many machines of the enemy are constantly reconnoitering over the heads of the French soldiers, has brought forth a defensive official explanation of the operations of the French aviation service.

This report sets forth that French aviators are operating not only in German lines, but consideraby to the rear of them. The names of aviators are never mentioned officially, but their exploits have been none the less numerous and brilliant.

Note books found on dead Germans, the statement sets forth, prove that the French aviation force is performing its duty. One instance of the effectiveness of the corps is found in the throwing of one bomb which killed thirty men and fifty horses of the enemy at a time when a certain detachment of cavalry was assembling. Many other instances of efficient work are given. In conclusion the statement says that this new arm of the service has fulfilled successfully the promise made for it, but that it will never replace any weapon now in use.

Clean Stomach, Clean Mind.—The stomach is the workshop of the vital functions and when it gets out of order the whole system clogs in sympathy. The spirits flag, the mind droops and work becomes impossible. The first care should be to restore healthful action of the stomach and the best preparation for that purpose is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Gener..l use for years has won them a leading place in medicine. A trial will attest their value.

FIRES AND FOREST FERTILITY

Destruction of the Timber Only Part of the Immense Damage Done

Experts state that forest soils have lost and are losing much fertility owing to forest fires which, doing apparently little immediate damage, rob the soil of accumulations of humus. In many sections land is being cleared for farming and, where such forest land has not been burned, there is a large percentage of vegetable matter which provides considerable fertility and a good texture. Moreover, as this soil has a greater capacity to absorb and retain moisture, it is less likely to be washed and gullied under heavy rains. For these reasons, in addition to the damage to standing timber, authorities agree that wood lands should be very carefully safeguarded against fire.

CHILDHOOD CONSTIPATION

Baby's Own Tablets are an absolute cure for childhood constipation. They never fail to regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach, and unlike castor oil, their action is mild and they are pleasant to take. Concerning them Mrs. G. Morgan, Huntsville, Ont., says: "My baby was greatly troubled with constipation and colic till I began giving her Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are surely the best remedy I know of for little ones as they quickly banished all signs of constipation and colic. I would use no other medicine for baby." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Wire Fencing and Trees

Occasionally, in running wire fences, it is necessary to attach the wires to trees. In doing so, it is bad practice to use staples to attach the wire directly to the tree, thus ensuring that the wire will become over grown and imbedded in the wood. Not only is the tree thereby ruined or injured but, further, it is impossible to remove the fencing without cutting either the wire or the tree.

A better way, protecting both the tree and the fence, is first to nail to the tree a strip of wood about four inches wide and one inch thick, of a length to suit the height of the fence. The wire fence can then be stapled to this strip. This will secure the fence and will not interfere with the tree growth.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Austria Punished

When Austria so arrogantly made her demands upon Servia, late in July, the world regarded her as a great power wrongfully attempting to coerce a weaker nation. She was confident, of course, of her ability to compel Servia to her way of thinking, irrespective of the rights of the case. She thought she could repeat the coup by which she obtained possession of Bosnia and Herzegovina a few years before.

Now she is stricken to the point of exhaustion. A correspondent at Rome sends a graphic description of the disaster that has overtaken her. Vienna is literally a great hospital. Barracks, school houses, theatres, offices, the museum and the rotunda of the famous Prater Park are all in use for the care of the wounded. Cholera and dysentery, the former in mild but the latter in fatal form, have invaded the city. The public is beginning to understand the failure of the campaign. There are no evidences of "patriotic passion, sympathy or enthusiasm." The empire is on the ragged edge of catastrophe. Its dissolution would be the natural outcome of its latest and most disastrous military experiment. —Providence Journal.

Young man, I hope you never smoke cigarettes.

Only de mild ones me Ma uses. I never tried de kind Pa smokes.

Utensils Cleaned in a Jiffy

Just a little "Old Dutch" quickly takes away every particle of grease and dirt—leaves utensils clean and bright.

Equally effective on woodenware and cutlery. No kind of uncleanliness can withstand its magic cleaning qualities.

Try it on hard things to clean.

Don't Be Without It.

10c Large Can

He Might Have

Two Irishmen, bent on robbery, held up a passing Scotchman. After a long, fierce fight, in which the Scotchman almost had the better of it, they succeeded in conquering him. A thorough search of his clothes disclosed one lone five cent piece.

"Troth, Pat," said Mike, disgustedly, "if he'd had tin cents instead of a nickel he'd have murthered the two of us."

Tramp—If you'll gimme a meal, mum, I'll promise to turn over a new leaf.

Mrs. Subbubs—Never mind about a new leaf, take the rake and turn over those old leaves on the lawn. Then remember that one good turn deserves another, and keep on till you get them into a pile.

"Why don't you brush your hair?" asked a man of the boy with the frowsy head.

"Ain't got no brush."

"Why don't you use your father's brush?"

"He has no brush."

"No brush? Why hasn't he a brush?"

"Ain't got no hair."

DOCTOR KNEW

Had Tried It Himself

The doctor who has tried Postum knows that it is an easy, certain, and pleasant way out of the tea or coffee habit and all of the ails following.

The patient of an Eastern physician says:

"During the summer just past I suffered terribly with a heavy feeling at the pit of my stomach and dizzy feelings in my head and then a blindness would come over my eyes so I would have to sit down. I would get so nervous I could hardly control my feelings." (The effects on the system of tea and coffee drinking are very similar, because they each contain the drug, caffeine).

"Finally I spoke to our family physician about it and he asked if I drank much coffee and mother told him that I did. He told me to immediately stop drinking coffee and drink Postum in its place as he and his family had used Postum and found it a powerful rebuilder and delicious food-drink.

"I hesitated for a time, disliking the idea of having to give up my coffee, but finally I got a package and found it to be all the doctor said.

"Since drinking Postum in place of coffee my dizziness, blindness and nervousness are all gone, my bowels are regular and I am again well and strong. That is a short statement of what Postum has done for me."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

LaForest & Fortune

General Blacksmiths

COMOX - B. C.

Telephone M92

Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Engines and Pumping Outfits

Horseshoeing and Boat Irons a Specialty

Try our Excelsior Hoof Ointment

A Work Guaranteed

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Buggies and Express Wagons

All Rigs Guaranteed and Sold at the Lowest Possible Price

GEORGE B. LEIGHTON

Blacksmith and Carriage Builder COURTENAY

NOTICE

In the Matter of the Official Administrator's Act and Amending Acts, and in the Matter of Samuel Henry Davis, Intestate

TAKE NOTICE by order of His Honor Judge Barker, of the County Court of Nanaimo, made on the 9th day of December 1914 at Cumberland Registry I, the undersigned, was appointed administrator of all and singular the estate of the above named Deceased. All claims against the said Estate must be properly verified and presented to the undersigned within 30 days from the date hereof.

And all parties indebted to said Estate are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness to me forthwith.

WM. WESLEY WILLARD,
Official Administrator.

Dated this 31st day of December 1914.

PORT AUGUSTA HOTEL

Comox, B. C.

First-class Accommodation. Best Quality Wines Liquors and Cigars

R. McCuish, Prop.

Cumberland Hotel

Good Accomodation Cusine Excellen

Wm. Merryfield

Proprietor

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL

CUMBERLAND

Bar supplied with the finest brands of Liquors and Cigars

JOS. WALKER - - Proprietor

ELK HOTEL

Comox, B. C.

Best Meals North of Nanaimo

Choicest Liquors and Cigars

C. A. Martin, Prop.

The Courtenay Hotel

Every Convenience for Guests

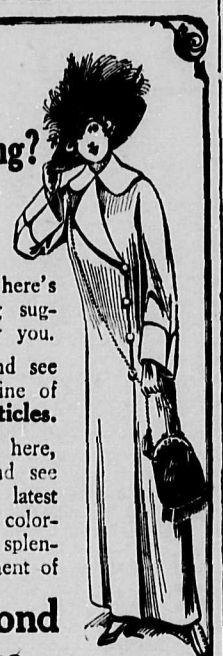
The Central Hotel for Sportsmen

None but the BEST WINES and LIQUORS at the Bar

RATES REASONABLE

JOHN JOHNSTON, Prop.

Going Shopping?



Well then here's a shopping suggestion for you.

Stop in and see our new line of **Toilet Articles.**

And while here, be sure and see Fashion's latest fancies in colorings in our splendid assortment of

Diamond Dyes

They sell for 10 cents a package.

at Robertson's

MRS. KEPNER

has a fine new stock of

LADIES' WEAR

and

Fancy Dry Goods

CALHOUN BLOCK

The Corporation of The City of Courtenay

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the electors of the City of Courtenay that I require the presence of the said electors at the Provincial Police Building, Courtenay, on the Eleventh Day of January, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon for the purpose of electing persons to represent them in the Municipal Council as Mayor and Aldermen.

The mode of nomination of candidates shall be as follows:

The Candidates shall be nominated in writing; the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the Municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of this notice and two p. m. of the day of the nomination (January 11th); the said writing may be in the form numbered 5 in the Schedule of the 'Municipal Elections Act', and shall state the names, residence, and occupation or description of each person proposed, in such manner as sufficiently to identify such candidate; and in the event of a poll being necessary, such poll will be opened on the Fourteenth day of January, 1915, at the Provincial Police Building, Courtenay, of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

At the first election the qualifications for Mayor shall be his being a male British subject of the full age of twenty-one years, not disqualified under any law, and having for the three months next preceeding the day of nomination been the registered owner, in the Land Registry Office at the City of Victoria, of land or real property (within the incorporated area) of the assessed value, on the last Provincial assessment roll, of one thousand dollars or more over and above any registered judgement or charge, and being otherwise duly qualified to vote at such first election.

At the first election the qualifications for Alderman shall be his being a male British subject of the full age of twenty-one years, not disqualified under any law, and having for the three months next preceeding the day of nomination been the registered owner, in the Land Registry Office at Victoria, of land or real property (within the Incorparated area) of the assessed value, on the last Provincial assessment roll, of five hundred dollars or more over and above any registered judgement or charge, and being otherwise duly qualified to vote at such first election.

Given under my hand at Courtenay this 2nd day of January, 1915.

HOWARD ELLIS.
Returning Officer

CITY OF COURTENAY
Election of School Trustees

IN PURSUANCE of instructions from the Education Office the nomination and election of three School Trustees for the City of Courtenay will take place on the same days on which the nomination for Mayor and Aldermen is held, viz: January 11th and 14th. They shall be elected by the votes of those electors entitled to vote tor Mayor and Aldermen.

At the election the Trustee receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected for 2 years, or until Jan. 1917, and the two Trustees receiving the next highest number of votes shall be declared elected for one year, or until January, 1916.

HOWARD ELLIS,
Returning Officer

Courtenay, B. C., Dec. 30, 1914

Money to Loan

I have $1000 to Loan

at 8 per cent.

for a term of years on approved security

CHAS. G. CALLIN

Courtenay, B. C.

Try an Ad. in The Review

PUBLIC NOTICE

City of Courtenay, B. C., First Municipal Election 1915

At the request of a large number of Electors of this City, I have decided to become a candidate for the office of Alderman at the forthcoming election.

As promised last week, I append hereto an outline of my views on the most important matters relating to the welfare of our city

MY VIEWS ARE:—

1. That the City Council should give their services free of charge for the first year
2. That the City should be governed independent of any party politics
3. That the Municipality should be devided into wards and thereby prevent the exercise of any partiality or selfishness that might arise
4. That no increase in the rate of taxation should be made for the forthcoming year on real property. The only case in which I would be in favor of any increase would be on the saloons
5. That all By-laws and other matters appertaining to the welfare of the City should be thoroughly gone into by the Council so that justice may be done to all persons living within the Municipality
6. That no outlay by the Council should exceed the revenue earned by the City for the coming year
7. That all streets, sidewalks and other public works should as far as possible be done by statute labor
8. That no private company or companies should be allowed to exploit our public utilities without first making terms and conditions with the City Council

If I am elected I intend to do my very best for the interests of the whole of the City, and as I can devote the most of my time to the interests of the Electors, I solicit their votes at the coming election

JOHN JOHNSTON,
Lake Trail, Courtenay, B. C.

To The Electors of Courtenay

W. G. ROBERTSON

respectfully asks your support at the forthcoming Election as Alderman

YOUR Vote and Influence

respectfully solicited for

D. KILPATRICK

as Mayor for 1915

To electors of Courtenay:—

In soliciting your suffrages at the forthcoming election I wish to state that I am in favor of low taxation.

City owning all public utilties.

Government maintainence of trunk roads through the city.

Encouraging industries to locate within our city.

I am not in favor of selling debentures at low valuation for the purpose of taking over public utilities, or any other purpose, as it is not consistent with low taxation.

I am not in favor of holding our city back by antagonizing enterprises which are desirous of locating in our community.

Generally speaking I believe we should go slow, in view of the persent financial stringency.

If elected I will do all within my power for the best interests of Courtenay.

I am not in favor of increasing the number of liquor licenses within the city.

D. KILPATRICK

NOTICE

To the Electors of Courtenay

I respectfully solicit your vote and influence as Alderman at the forthcoming Municipal Election, and if elected I will do all in my power to further the interests of Courtenay.

J. SUTTON,
Courtenay, B. C.

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the patrons and shareholders of the Comox Creamerp Association Ltd. will be held at the

Board of Trade Rooms

COURTENAY, ON

Tuesday, Jan. 19th at 8 p.m.

As some questions vitally concerning the dairy interests of the district will be brought forwad. it is earnestly hoped that all the milk producers in the valley will make a special effort to attend.

NOTICE

City of Courtenay Elections

I respectfully solicit your vote and influence as Independent Alderman at the forthcoming elections. If elected, my best efforts will be given to the best for Courtenay.

J. W. McKENZIE Jr.
The Orchard, Courtenay.

NOTICE

I beg to announce my candidacy for the office of Alderman, and respectfully solicit your support. I am not tied to any political creed or faction, and am firmly convinced that civic affairs should be run on business, and not on political lines.

E. H. PETERSON
Courtenay, B. C.

NOTICE

To the Electors of Courtenay

I respectfully solicit your vote and influence as Alderman at the forthcoming Municipal Election, and if elected I will do all in my power to further the interests of Courtenay.

GEORGE LEIGHTON,
Courtenay, B. C.

NOTICE

City of Courtenay, B. C., First Municipal Election 1915

I respectfully solicit your vote and influence as Alderman at the forthcoming Municipal Elections and if elected I will do all in my power to further the interests of Courtenay.

DR. K. E. CROMPTON,
Courtenay, B. C.

NOTICE

To the Electors of Courtenay

I respectfully solicit your vote and influence as Alderman at the forthcoming Municipal Election, and if elected I will do all in my power to further the interests of Courtenay.

EDWARD CREECH,
Courtenay, B. C.

NOTICE

To the Electors of Courtenay

I respectfully solicit your vote and influence as Alderman at the forthcoming Municipal Election, and if elected I will do all in my power to further the interests of Courtenay.

W. H. KIRKWOOD,
Courtenay, B. C.

Good Morning!

We Are Introducing

American Silk
American Cashmere
American Cotton-Lisle

HOSIERY

They have stood the test. Give real foot comfort. No seams to rip, Never come loose or baggy. The shape is knit—not pressed in.

GUARANTEED for fineness style, superiority of materia and workmanship. Absoutey stainless. Will wear 6 months without holes, or new ones free,

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

to every one sending $1.00 in currency or posta note, to cover advertising and shipping charges, we will send post-paid, with written guarantee, backed by a five million dollar company, either

3 Pairs of our 75c value American Silk Hosiery,
or **4 Pairs of our 50c value** American Cashmere Hosiery,
or **4 Pairs of our 50c value** American Cotton-Lisle Hose,
or **6 Pairs of Children's Hosiery**

Give the color, size, and whether Ladies' or Gents' hosiery is desired

DON'T DELAY—Offer expires when a dealer in your district is selected.

The International Hosiery Co.

P. O. Box 244
DAYTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

DRAWING

Every 25 cents spent in my store entitles purchaser to one chance on a

Gurney Coal Stove

R. GRIEVE

Swan's Old Stand, Courtenay

In North and South, in East and West, Aston's Handmade Shoes will stand the Test.

J. E. ASTON

GRAND DISPLAY

at

Willard's Harness Emporium

Fine Showing of Horse Blankets, Lap Rugs, Gloves, Trunks, Suit Cases, Etc.

Harness Repaired Neatly

W. W. WILLARD

Cumberland and Courtenay

FOR PLUMBING

Power & Hand Pumping Installation

S. A. COTTON

Gasoline Engines Repaired & Overhauled

BOX 124, PHONE

HARVEY CREECH

begs to announce that he has repurchased his old barber business from Mr. Smith and will be pleased to meet all his old customers at the old stand

Next to the Opera House

The Comox Barber Shop

Oldest Shop in Courtenay

Nothing But First Class Work Guaranteed. Baths in connection

C. E. DALRYMPLE, Prop.

Try an Ad. in The Review

Sutton & Kirkwood

Undertakers and Embalmers

Night or Day Calls Promptly Attended

Phone 27 Courtenay